

Crene Hilteary Beebe.
Volume 3 *Burlington*, May 1908 *Iowa*.

Number 4

A M E R I K A E S P E R A N T I S T O

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

E S P E R A N T O

IN THIS NUMBER:
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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO JOURNAL

Entered as Second-Class Matter October 1, 1907, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879

Monata Revuo de la Lingvo
Internacia

A Monthly Magazine of the
International Language

Redaktoro kaj Administranto

ARTHUR BAKER

Editor and Manager

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Full page, \$10.00; half page, \$5.00; quarter, \$2.50; less than quarter, basis 6 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch.

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on any subject are gratefully received and carefully read. Those which we cannot use we shall always return, when accompanied by postage.

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CHICAGO

My Dear Readers:

A little magazine can become a big magazine by securing enough subscribers. Every added subscription reduces the proportionate cost of added pages, though increasing the total cost of adding a page. We should be disappointed if our readers were content with any but the biggest and best of all Esperanto magazines. But there is rank unreason in thinking that the way to reach that result is by withholding your co-operation until you are suited. Bless your soul, I have never been satisfied with a single number.

We are adding a few pages and a few new features this month. We want to add a dozen features and a hundred pages. Write us what you'd like to see added next. Put force behind your suggestion by sending in the subscriptions of your friends. The very dollar YOU send may turn the scale and enable us to inaugurate the feature YOU want.

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Arthur Baker

The British Esperantist

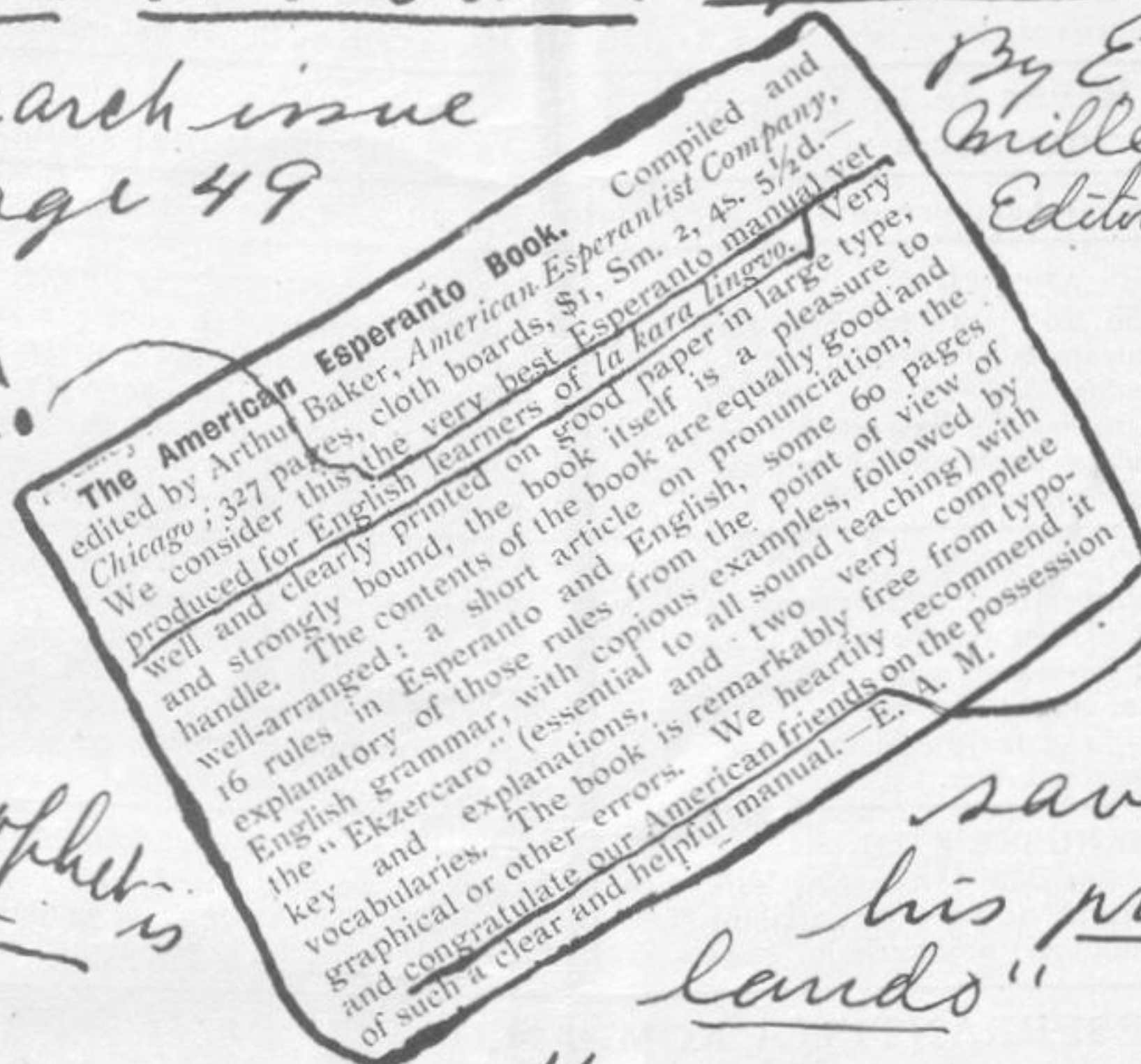
March issue
Page 49

By E.A.
Milledge
Editor-in-Chief

Oh!

"A prophet is
not — is

My!



save in
his propra
lando"

But just the same, we've sold
13,000 copies. Our latest circular says:

"Responding to the very general demand that we place The American Esperanto Book within the reach of persons who cannot afford the best edition, or who, being not yet Esperantists, do not care to subscribe to our magazine a full year to obtain the premium book, we have decided that all teachers and clubs may now give the premium book with a six months' subscription at FIFTY CENTS."

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Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

THE ALPHABET consists of twenty-eight letters: a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z. The *sounds* are as follows:

a is like *a* in *father*.

c is like *ts* in *hats*.

ĉ is like *ch* in *church*.

e is like *a* in *fate*, but not so long. It may be best described to an American as long *a* shortened, or short *e* (as in *met*) lengthened. Since none of the other vowels resembles it, one may pronounce it long, medium or short, with not the slightest danger of being misunderstood.

g is like *g* in *get*.

ĝ is like *g* in *gem*, or *j* in *joy*.

ĥ is like *ch* in *loch*—a strong, guttural aspirate, sounded *hH*. Found in very few words.

i is like *ee* in *see*.

j is like *y* in *yet*, *yarn*, *boy*, *ay*.

ĵ is like *z* in *seizure*.

o is like *o* in *roll*.

s is like *s* in *so*.

ŝ is like *sh* in *show*.

u is like *oo* in *soon* (*oo*, not *yoo*).

ŭ is like *w* in *how* and is used only in *aŭ*, pronounced *ow*, and *eŭ*, pronounced *ehw*.

z is like *z* in *zone*, *seize*.

r is slightly rolled or trilled.

The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: b d f h k l m n p t v.

oj is like *oy* in *boy*.

ojn is like *oin* in *coin*.

aj is like *y* in *my*, *sky*, *try*.

ajn is like *ine* in *shine*.

ej is like *ay* in *pay*, *hay*.

uj is pronounced *ooy*—one syllable.

ujn is pronounced *ooy-n*—one syllable.

PRONUNCIATION.—Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.

The **Accent**, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: BA'lo; ne-HE'la; di-li-GEN'ta.

Every vowel (a, e, i, o, u) adds a syllable: zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e.

Grammar of Esperanto in Plain Language

ARTICLE.—Esperanto has no word for *a*. *Domo* means *a house*; *viro*, *a man*, etc. The word for *the* is *la*: *La domo*, *the house*; *la viro*, *the man*.

NOUNS are *names* of the things of which we speak. They are formed by adding 'o to the root: am'o, *love*; ag'o, *an act*; bonec'o, *goodness*; dom'o, *house*.

PLURAL.—When more than one is spoken of, we add 'j: kat'o'j, *cats*.

VERBS are words expressing *action*. If the action is *now* occurring, the sign is 'as; if *past*, 'is; if *future*, 'os: am'as, *does love*; am'is, *did love*; am'os, *will love*. The form of the verb is not changed for a plural noun.

Conditional action is expressed by 'us: (se)....am'us, (if).....*should love*.

Imperative action, indicating command, desire or purpose, is expressed by 'u: Am'u min! = *Love me!*

Infinitive or indefinite action is expressed by 'i: am'i, *to love*; est'i, *to be*.

ADJECTIVES are words which express *quality*. They are formed by the

addition of 'a to the root: am'a, *loving*, *affectionate*; grand'a, *large*; bon'a, *good*. An adjective usually belongs to a noun, and if the noun has the plural sign, 'j, the adjective also takes it: bel'a'j bir-d'o'j, *beautiful birds*.

ADVERBS usually express *manner*, and are formed by adding 'e to the root: am'e, *lovingly*; rapid'e, *rapidly*. Not all adverbs end in 'e; see "Primary Adverbs," American Esperanto Book.

FINAL 'N.—When a verb requires an *object* to complete its sense, this *object* on which the force of the verb falls, has the final 'n: Li mortigis la kato'n = *He killed the cat*. The 'n is also used to indicate *motion toward*: Johano iras hejmo'n = *John is going home(ward)*. If the noun is plural, the 'n follows the 'j. An adjective belonging to the 'n noun also takes the 'n: ruĝ'a'j'n pom'o'j'n.

PRONOUNS are words which are used instead of nouns. The personal pronouns are: Mi *I*, vi *you*, li *he*, ŝi *she*, ĝi *it*, ni *we*, ili *they*, oni "one," "they,"

"a person"; *si* 'self or 'selves, can refer only to a *third person*; that is, not to the speaker or listener, but to some other.

POSSESSION in pronouns, shown by *my, your, his*, etc., is indicated by the adjective sign 'a: *mi'a, vi'a, li'a*, etc. When the noun to which they are related is plural, the possessive pronouns take the plural sign, and if the noun is singular, the pronoun is also singular, even though it refers to more than one person: *li'a'j libroj, his books; ili'a libro, their book*.

Possessive Nouns, such as *John's, Mary's, father's*, are rendered in Esperanto by the word *de* (*of*): *La libro de Johano=John's book*.

THE PARTICIPLE is a word that always implies *action*, and thus resembles the verb. Its signs are: *present action, 'ant'*; *past, 'int'*; *future, 'ont'*. By its ending, it takes the form of a noun, adverb or adjective. In the noun form, it represents the *person* performing the act: *la kant'ant'o, the person who is singing*. In the adjective form, it shows the *quality of being in action*: *kant'ant'a birdo, a singing bird*. In the adverbial form, the participle shows the *fact* of the action, but does not *directly* connect act and actor: *Kant'int'e, la birdo flugis=Having sung, the bird flew*.

The Passive Participle expresses the action as being *received*. Its forms are 'at', 'it' and 'ot'.

The verb EST'I (*to be*) is used with the participles as follows:

estas am'anta—'ata, is loving—loved.

estis am'anta—'ata, was loving—loved.

estos am'anta—'ata, will be loving—loved.

estis am'inta—'ita, had been loving—loved.

estis am'onta—'ota, was about to love—be loved, etc., etc., etc.

(For complete explanations and examples of the various shades of meaning reached by participles see *The American Esperanto Book*).

THE NUMERALS are *unu 1, du 2, tri 3, kvar 4, kvin 5, ses 6, sep 7, ok 8, naŭ 9, dek 10, cent 100, mil 1000*. The units are expressed by placing the

lower number *after* the higher: *dek du, twelve, dek tri thirteen*, etc. The tens and hundreds are formed by placing the lower number *before* the higher: *du'dek, twenty, kvin'dek fifty*, etc.

Ordinals have the sign 'a: *unu'a, du'a, tri'a=first, second, third*.

Fractionals have the sign 'on': *du'on'o, ok'on'o=one-half, one-eighth*.

Multiples have the sign 'obl': *duobl'a, triobl'e=double, triply*.

Collectives are formed with the sign 'op': *du'op'e, dek'op'e=by twos, by tens*.

"At the rate of" is signified by the word *po*: *po du, at the rate of two*.

PREPOSITIONS are words used to express *relation* between other words. They are the equivalents of such English words as *on, over, in, at, by, near*, etc. In English, words following prepositions are said to be in the *objective*: *at him, toward her*. In Esperanto, the sense is literally *at he, toward she, by they*, etc. We do not change the form of either noun or pronoun following a preposition.

The preposition JE, which has no fixed meaning, is used when we are not able to decide what preposition exactly expresses the sense. Instead of *je* we can omit the preposition altogether and substitute the sign 'n after the noun.

HOW TO READ ESPERANTO

Upon reviewing the foregoing matter, the student should find that he knows the meaning of the following grammatical suffixes: 'o, 'a, 'e, 'j, 'n, 'as, 'ant', 'at', 'is, 'int', 'it', 'os, 'ont', 'ot', 'us, 'u, 'i. The mark ' by which we have set off the suffixes in the examples is not used in ordinary text, and the student soon learns their meaning so thoroughly that his mind automatically combines it with the root. Thus, *am'*, the idea of affection, and *'as*, action in the present tense, do not convey to the brain two distinct thoughts, but the single idea *loves*. Of less relative importance than the grammatical signs are the syllable prefixes and suffixes shown on another page. They are used with great frequency. Thus, *virineto* one would find to contain four words: *vir'*, man; *'in'*, female; *'et'*, tiny, small; *o*, a being or object; hence, a little woman.

The American Esperanto Book : plain words

Prefixes, Suffixes, Word-Building Method

Esperanto is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, *American Esperanto Book*, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.

PREFIXES

- BO'** indicates relationship by marriage: *bo'patro, father-in-law.*
ĈEF' chief or principal: *ĉef'kuiristo, head cook.*
DE' means from: *de'preni, to take from.*
DIS' dismemberment or separation: *dis'ŝiri, to tear apart.*
EK' to begin suddenly: *ek'krii, to cry out; ek'dormi, to fall asleep.*
EKS' same as English *ex*: *eks'prezidanto, ex-president.*
EL' out: *el'labori, to work out; el'pensi, to think out, to invent.*
FOR' away: *for'iri, to go away.*
GE' both sexes: *ge'patroj, parents.*
MAL' the direct opposite: *bona, good; mal'bona, bad; levi, to raise; mal'levi, to lower.*
NE' not, neutral: *ne'bela, not beautiful, plain.*
PRA' means great- or primordial: *pravao, great-grandfather; pra'patroj, forefathers.*
RE' to repeat or reverse: *re'iri, to go back; re'diri, to repeat.*
SEN' without, -less: *sen'hara, bald.*

SUFFIXES

- 'AD'** continued action: *kanto, a song; kant'ad'o, continued singing.*
'AJ' the concrete; something made from or having the quality of: *bel'aj'o, a beautiful thing; ŝaf'aj'o, mutton.*
'AR' collection or group: *vort'ar'o, a dictionary; ŝaf'ar'o, flock of sheep.*
'ĈJ' affectionate diminutive for masculine names: *Vil'ĉj'o, Willie.*
'AN' inhabitant, member or partisan of: *irland'an'o, an Irishman; krist'an'o, a Christian.*
'EBL' possibility: *vid'abl'a, visible.*
'EC' abstract quality: *bel'ec'o, beauty.*

- 'EG'** increased degree or size: *grand'eg'a, immense; vir'eg'o, a giant.*
'EJ' place of action: *lern'ej'o, school.*
'EM' tendency or inclination: *labor'em'a, industrious.*
'ER' a unit of a collection: *mon'er'o, a coin; sabl'er'o, a grain of sand.*
'ESTR' a leader or head: *urb'estr'o, mayor; ŝip'estr'o, ship's captain.*
'ET' diminution of size or degree: *vir-et'o, a tiny man; varm'et'a, luke-warm.*
'ID' offspring: *kat'id'o, a kitten.*
'IG' to cause to become: *riĉ'ig'i, to enrich.*
'Ig' to become: *riĉ'ig'i, to "get rich."*
'IL' tool, means, instrument: *kudr'il'o, a needle; tranĉ'il'o, a knife.*
'IN' the feminine: *frat'in'o, sister.*
'IND' denotes worthiness: *kred'ind'a, worthy of belief.*
'ING' holder for a single article: *ci-gar'ing'o, a cigar-holder.*
'IST' a person occupied with: *kant'ist'o, a singer; drog'ist'o, a druggist.*
'NJ' affectionate diminutive for feminine names: *pa'nj'o, mamma.*
'UJ' that which contains: *krem'uj'o, a cream pitcher. Franco, a Frenchman; Franc'uj'o, France.*
'UL' a person having the quality of: *grand'ul'o, a large person.*

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ESPERANTO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In using the following vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammatical suffixes and word-elements is very helpful. With these well assimilated, one can form for himself a great variety of words from each root. Thus, from **LERN'** we have: **Lernejo**, school; **lernigi**, to teach; **lernigisto**, an instructor; **lernanto**, a pupil; **lernigistino**, an instructress; **lernejestro**, a school principal; **lernema**, apt or quick to learn; **mallernemulo**, a dullard, dunce; and many more. From the root **ŜAF'** we have **ŝafo**, a sheep; **ŝafisto**, shepherd; **ŝafino**, ewe; **ŝafido**, a lamb; **ŝafidino**, a ewe lamb; **ŝafaro**, flock; **ŝafaĵo**, mutton; **ŝafidaĵo**, "lamb mutton." The inherent lameness of English is well illustrated by comparison here. While it has *veal* to signify the flesh of a calf, it must resort to more or less awkward and ambiguous forms to designate the flesh of a lamb, pig, colt, fawn; and where Esperanto has the precise term **kokidaĵo**, English has the meaningless platitude, *spring chicken!*

<p>A a t. of adj. abat' abbot abel' bee abl' fir [(journal) abon' subscribe acer' maple acid' acid, sour aĉet' buy ad' d. duration. adiaŭ good-bye admir' admire admon' admonish ador' adore adul' to commit aer' air [adultery afabl' affable, kind afekt' to be affected afer' affair, business matter afrank' frank a ag' act [letter ag' eagle agord' tune (instr.) agrabl' agreeable ag' age ajl' garlic ajn' ever; <i>kiu</i> who <i>kiu</i> <i>ajn</i> whoever aj' d. whence ideas akcel' to hasten akcept' accept [tr. akcept' welcome akolpitr' hawk akir' acquire akn' acmire [pany akompan' accom- akr' sharp [per akrid' grass-hop- aks' axle [man akuŝ' deliver a wo- akv' water. al to alaŭd' lark (bird) all' other almenaŭ at least almoz' alms alt' high altern' alternate alud' allude alumet' match am' love [(lucifer) amas' crowd, mass ambaŭ both ambos' anvil amel' starch amiko friend ampleks' extent amuz' amuse an' d. member anas' duck angul' eel angul' corner, angel angel [angle</p>	<p>ankoraŭ yet, still ankr' anchor anono announce anser' goose [ot anstataŭ instead ant' e. of pres. part. act. antaŭ before antikv' old (hist.) apart' separate, adj. aparten' belong apenaŭ scarcely aper' appear apog' lean (vb.) April' April aprob' approve apud near, by ar' d. collection arane' spider arb' tree arĉ' bow, fiddle arde' heron ardez' slate argil' clay argont' silver ark' arch, bow art' art artifik' cunning artik' joint as e. of pres. tense at e. of pr. part. pas. atake' attack atenc' attempt atend' wait, expect atent' attentive atest' attest certify ating' attain, ar- atut trump [rive at aŭ or, <i>aŭ</i>... <i>at</i> either... or aŭd' hear Aŭgust' August aŭskult' listen aŭtun' autumn av' grandfather avar' covetous avel' hazel nut aven' oats aventur' adventure avert' warn [for avid' covet, eager azen' ass, donkey azot' nitrogen</p>	<p>barb' beard barbir' barber barol' keg, barrel bask' coat tail baston' stick bat' beat batal' fight bed' bed (garden) bedaŭr' pity, re- bek' beak [gret bel' beautiful, fine ben' bless benk' bench ber' berry best' beast, animal betul' birch (tree) bezon' need, want bien' goods, estate bler' beer blind' bind (books) bird' bird blank' white blek' cry (of beasts) blind' blind biond' fair (of hair) blow' blow blu' blue [riage bo' d. relat. by mar- boat' boat bol' bark (dog's) bol' boil (intr.) bon' good bor' bore (tr.) bord' shore, bank border' border hem bors' bourse, ex- bot' boot [change botel' bottle bov' ox brak' arm bram' bream branĉ' branch brand' brandy (prod. of still) brasik' cabbage bret' shelf brid' bridle bril' brick bril' shine (intr.) brod' embroider brog' scald bros' brush bru' noise brul' burn (intr.) brun' brown brust' chest, breast brut' brute, cattle bub' lad, urchin buĉ' slaughter buf' toad bukl' ringlet, curl bul' clod, ball bulb' bulb, onion bulk' roll (bread) burd' drone (ins.) burg' citizen burgon' bud buŝ' mouth butik' butter butik' shop buton' button</p>	<p>C ced' to yield cejn' cornflower cel' aim, object cent' cent (coin) cent' hundred cerb' brain, mind ceter' certain, sure cerv' deer [ing ceter' rest, remain- olfer' cypher, nu- cigar' cigar [meral cigared' cigarette oign' swan olkonl' stork oim' bug olindr' ash, cinder olrkuler' circular cit' cité, mention oltron' lemon ool' inch</p> <p>C ĉagren' grieve (tr.) ĉambro room ĉan' cock (of a gun) ĉap' cap ĉapel' hat ĉapitr' chapter ĉar for, because ĉarlatan' charla- ĉarm' charm [tan ĉarmir' hange ĉarpent' carpentry ĉas hunt, chase ĉast' chaste ĉe at, with ĉef' chief ĉomiz' shirt ĉen' chain ĉeriz' cherry ĉerk' coffin ĉerp' draw (from any source) ĉes' cease, desist ĉeval' horse ĉi d. proximity: <i>tie</i> there, <i>tie ĉi</i> here ĉia every (kind) ĉiam always ĉie everywhere [ner ĉiel in every man- ĉiel' heaven, sky ĉies everybody's ĉif' crumple, crease ĉifon' rag ĉikan' chicanery ĉio everything, all ĉion all of it [out ĉirkau' round, ab- ĉiu each, every one ĉiz' chisel, carve ĉj' d. masc. affect. diminutives: ĉu whether: asks a question</p>	<p>expressing weight or mea- sure: daho' dance dand' dandy danger' danger dank' thank dat' date (time) daŭr' endure, last de of, from, with pass. part. by deo' becoming Decembr' Dec'ber decid' decide (tr.) decif' decypher dediĉ' dedicate defend' defend degel' thaw deĵor' be on duty dek ten deklin' slope dekstr' right-hand delir' be delirious demand' ask dens' dense, close dent' tooth denunc' denounce depend' depend des the (ju... des) the... the) desegn' design detal' detail detru' destroy dev' must, <i>dev'ig</i> compel deviz' device, motto dezert' (the) desert dezir' desire, wish Dl' God diboĉ' debauchery difekt' to damage diferenc' differ difin' define, des- dig' dike [tine dik' thick, stout dikt' dictate diligent' diligent dimand' Sunday dir' say, tell direkt' direct, steer dis' d. separ diskont' discount dispon' dispose disput' dispute disting' distinguish distr' distract diven' divine, guess divers' various, di- divid' divide [verse do then, according- dolĉ' sweet [ly dolor' pain, ache dom' house domag' (it is a) pity don' give [sent donac' make pre- dorlot' coddle dorm' sleep dorn' thorn dors' (the) back</p>	<p>dot' dowry drap' woollen cloth draŝ' thrash dres' train (anim.) drink' drink (in ex- dron' drug [cess drog' drug, sink du two dub' doubt duk' duke [whilst dum' during, while, dung' hire (servant)</p> <p>E e t. of adv. eben' even, smooth ebl' d. possibility eo' d. abst. idea. eĉ even (adv.) edif' edify eduk' educate, rear edz' husband efektiv' real, actual efik' have effect eg' d. increase egal' equal eh' echo ej' d. place allot- ted to ek' d. sudden or beginning act eks' ex- (who has been) ekscit' excite ekskurs' trip eksped' dispatch ekster' outside ekstrem' crush out ekstrem' extreme ekzamen' examine ekzempl' example ekzer' exercise ekzist' exist [mong el out of, from a- elefant' elephant elekt' choose em' d. propensity embaras' puzzle embusk' ambush enigm' puzzle [take entrepren' under- enu' be wearied envl' envy er' d. unit erar' error, mistake erinac' hedgehog ermit' hermit erp' harrow escept' except eskadr' squadron esper' hope esplor' explore esprim' express est' be (verb aux.) estim' esteem esting' extinguish estr' d. chief eŝafod scaffold et' d. diminution etaĝ' story (of house)</p>	<p>etend' extend (tr.) etern' eternal evit' avoid ezok' pike (fish)</p> <p>F fab' bean fabel' tale, story fabil' fable fabrik' factory facil' easy faden' thread fag' beech-tree fajl' whistle fajr' fire fajr' fire fak' compartment fakt' fact faktur' invoice fal' fall [grass falĉ' mow, cut fald' fold falk' falcon fals' falsify fam' fame, rumour famill' family fand' cast, mek fantom' ghost far' do, make faring' pharynx farm' take on lease fart' be (well or un- farun' flour [well) fask' bundle fast' fast (vb.) faŭk' jaws, gully favar' favour fazon' pheasant febr' fever Februar' February fed' lees, sediment fel' fair fel' hide, fleece felĉ' happy, lucky felt' felt femur' thigh fenspl' split, rive (tr.) fenestr' window fer' iron ferdek' deck (ship) ferm' shut, close fervor' zeal fest' festival festen' banquet fibr' betrothed fibro' fibre fid' to rely upon fidel' faithful fler' proud fig' fig. [present figur' image, re- fil' son filik' fern fin' end, finish (tr.) fingr' finger firm' firm fiŝ' fish flam' flame flank' side, flank flar' smell (tr.) flat' flatter flav' yellow</p>
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fleg nurse (the)
fleks bend (sick)
flik patch
flirt flirt
flok flake
flor flower
flos raft
flu flow
flug fly (vb.)
fluid fluid
flut flute
foir fair (subst.)
foj time (threetimes)
fojn hay [&c.]
fok seal (animal)
foll leaf, sheet
fond found, start
font spring, fountain
fontan fountain
for forth, out, away
forges forget
forg forge, smithy
fork fork
form shape
formik ant
forn stove, furnace
fort strength
fortik strong (to)
fos dig (resist)
fost post, stake
frag strawberry
fraj spawn
frak dress coat
frakas shatter
frakoen ash [son
framason freema-
framb raspberry
frand afo sweets,
dainties

frang fringe
frap hit, strike
frat brother
fraul bachelor
freim foreign
frenez crazy, mad
fres fresh, new
frapon rogue
friz dress (hair)
fromag cheese
frost frost
frot rub
fru early
frugilog rook
frukt fruit
frunt forehead
ftiz phthisis
fulg soot
fulm lightning
fum smoke
fund bottom (ation)
fundament found-
funer funeral
funel funnel
fung mushroom
funt pound
fura forage
furioz rage
fue bungle
fut foot (measure)

G
gal gay, merry
gain gain, earn
gal gall
galos rubber-shoe
gamae gaiter
gant glove [tee
garanti guaran-
garb sheaf, shock
gard guard [gle
gargar rinse, gar-
gas gas
gast guest
gazel newspaper
ge d. both sexes
general general
(military)

gent tribe
genu knee
gest gesture
glaci ice
glad to iron
gian acorn
glas glass, tumbler
glat smooth
glav sword
glit glide, slide
glob globe
glor glory
glu glue
glut swallow (vb.)
gorg throat
graci graceful
grad degree
graf earl, count
grajn a grain, pip
grand great, tall
gras fat
grat scratch [late

gratul congratu-
grav important
graved pregnant
gravur engrave
gren grain, corn
gri gruel
grifel slatepencil
gril cricket (insect)
grino to grate
griz grey (intr.)
gros gooseberry
gru crane (bird)
grup group
gudr tar [age
gum gum, mucil-
gurd barrel organ
gust taste
gut drop, drip
guvern istino, go-
vernness [itary)
gvardi guard (mil-
gvid to guide

G
garden garden
gom groan
gon incommode
general general
gentil polite [adj.
germ germ
gi it
gib hump
giraf giraffe
gis until, as far as
gol joy, glad
gu enjoy
gust exact, right

H
ha ah
haj hail
hak to chop [hall
hal great room,
haladz bad exhalation
halt stop (intr.)
har hair
hard harden
haring herring
harp harp (less)
haut skin, (hair-
huv have [bour
haver port, har-
heder ivy
hejm home
hejt heat (vb.)
hol clear, glaring
help help
hopat liver
herb grass
hered inherit
hero hero
hierau yesterday
hipokrit feign
hirud leech [(bird)
hirund swallow
histrik porcupine
ho! oh!
hodlau to-day
hok hook
hom man
honest honest
honor honour
hont shame
hor hour
horde barley
horlog clock, w'tch
hosti sacred host
huf hoof
humil humble
humor humour,
hund dog [temper

H
haos chaos
hami chemical
himer chimera
hoter cholera
hor chorus, choir

I
I t. of infinitive
la some (any) kind
lal for some (any)
cause, reason
lam at some (any)
time, ever, once
ld d. descend of
ide idea
le some-anywhere
lei some-anyhow
lee some-anyone's
lg d. causing to be
ig d. becoming

il d. instrument
ill they, them
Humin illuminate
imag imagine
imit imitate
imperi empire
implik entangle
impre impression
felt, influence
in d. feminines
inolt provoke, in-
cite, tease
ind d. worthy of
indign indignant
indug to be indul-
infan child [gent
infekt infect
infer hell
infl influence
ing d. holder
inolat initiate
ink ink
inklin inclined to
insekt insect
ineld ensnare
instig instigate
instru teach
insul island
insult insult, abuse
int past part. act.
Intono intend
inter between,
among
Interes interest
Intern inner, inside
Intest intestine
Intrig to plot
invit invite
lo some-, anything
lom a little, some,
lr go [rather
is d. past tense
lat d. profession
It d. past part.

lu some-, anyone
izol isolate
J
J t. of the plural
ja in fact
jak jacket
jam already
Januar January
jar year
Je indefinite pre-
position
Jen behold! lo!
Jes yes
Ju des the...the
Jug yoke
Jugland walnut
Jug judge
Juk itch
Jul July
Jun young
Jung to couple,
harness
Jun June
Jup petticoat, skirt
Just just, righteous
Juv jewel

J
Jaluz jealous
Jaud Thursday
Jet throw
Jongt juggle
Jur swear [mom'nt
Jus just, at the very

K
ka pap
kadr frame
kaduk frail
kaf coffee
kag cage
kahel dutch tile
kaj and [ered book
kajer paper cov-
kajut cabin, hut
kal corn (on foot)
Kaldron boiler
kales carriage
kalik chalice, cup
kalk lime
kalkan beel
kalkul reckon
kalson pants
kalumni slander
kambil bill of ex-
change
kamel camel
kamen fire-place
kamer camera
kamp field
kan cane
kanab hemp
kanaji scoundrel
kanap sofa, lounge

kanari canary
kandel candle
kankr cray fish,
kant sing [cancei
kap head
kapabl capable
kapel chapel
kapr goat
kaprio whim
kapt catch
kar dear
karaf carafe, de-
karb coal [canter
kard thistle
kares caress
karot carrot
karp carp (fish)
kart card, map
karto cardboard
kas cash box
kasorol stewpan
kask helmet
kastel castle
kastor beaver
kas hide (vb.)
kastan chestnut
kat cat
katar catarrh
katen fetter
kauz cause
kav cave, hollow
kavern cavern
kaz case (gram.)
ke that (conj.)
kel cellar
kelk some, several
kelner waiter
kern kernel
kest chest, box
kia what kind of
kial why, where-
kiam when [fore
kie where
kiel how, as
kies whose
kie what (thing)
kiom how much
kis kiss
kiu who, which
klaff fathom (ms.)
klar clear, plain
klas class, sort
klav key (piano)
kler educated
klin bend, incline
klopod take trou-
kluz sluice [ble
knab boy
kned to knead
kobold goblin, imp
kojn wedge
kok cock
koks hip
kol neck
kolbas sausage
kolog colleague
kolekt collect
koler angry
kolomb dove
kolon column
kolor colour
kolum collar
kom comma
komb comb [tr.
komeno commence
komero trade
komfort comfort
komiel commission
komitat commit-
komiz clerk [tee
komoz chest of
drawers
kompar compare
kompat to pity
komplex obliging-
ness
kompost set (type)
kompren under-
stand
komun common
kon know (be ac-
quainted with)
kondamn condemn
kondio stipulation
konduk to conduct
kondu to behave
konfid to trust
konfuz to confuse
konk shell [infer
konklud conclude,
konkur compete
konkurs enter into
competition [ous
konsol be consci-
konserv preserve
konsil to advise
konsol console
konstat to state,
establish (a fact)
konstern amaze

ku some-, anything
lom a little, some,
lr go [rather
is d. past tense
lat d. profession
It d. past part.

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konstru to build
kontant cashdown
kontor office (com.)
kontrau against
konven to suit, be-
fitting
konvink convince
kor heart
korb basket
kord cord (music)
korekt to correct
kork cork
korn horn
korp body
kort court, yard
kory raven
kost cost, price
kot dirt
kotun cotton
koturn quail (bird)
kov to brood
kovert envelope
kovr cover
kraf spit (saliva)
krad grate
krajon pencil
kramp clamp
kran tap, spigot
kranl skull
kravat cravat
kre create
kred believe
kred cream [wild
kren horse-radish
kresk grow, in-
kret chalk [crease
krev burst (intr.)
kri cry, shout
krib sieve
krim crime
krip crippled [to
krod hook to, cling
krom besides, in
addition to
kron crown
kroz to cruise
kruo jug, pitcher
kruo cross
krud raw
kruel cruel
krur leg
krut steep
kubut elbow
kudr sew
kuf woman's cap
kugt bullet
kulr cook
kulr cookey, cake
kukul cuckoo
kukum cucumber
kukurb pumpkin
kul gnat
kuler spoon
kulp fault, blame
kun with, kune
together
kuniki rabbit
kupr copper
kur run
kurao cure, treat
kura courage
kurb curve
kurten curtain
kusen cushion
ku lie (down)
kutim custom
kuv tub, vat
kuz cousin
kvankam altho'gh
kvant quantity
kvar four [town)
kvartal quarter (of
kvazu as if
kverk oak
kviet calm
kvin five
kvitano receipt

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larg broad, wide
laring larynx
larm tear (of eye)
las leave, let
last last, latest
lau according to
laub green arbour
laud praise
laut loud, aloud
lav wash
lecion lesson
led leather
leg read
legom vegetable
lek law
lek lick
lent lentil,
lentug freckle
leon lion
lepor hare
lern learn
lert skilful, clever
leter letter, epistle
lev lift, raise
ll he, him
liber free
libr book
llen spleen
lig bind, tie
lign wood (the sub-
lim limit [stance
lin flax
lingv language
lini line
lip lip
lit bed [alphabet)
liter letter (of the
liver supply, deliver
log entice
log to lodge, live
lok place, locality
long long
lorn telescope
lot draw lots
lu rent
lud play
lul lul asleep [ne
lum light -i to shi-
lumb loins
lun moon
lund Monday
lup wolf
lupol hops
lustr chandelier
lut solder
lutr otter

M
mao unleavened
mao chew [bread
magazen ware-
magi magic [house
Maj May
majest majesty
majstr master,
(profession)
makler broker
makul stain, spot
makzel jaw
mal d. opposites
malgrauin spite of
mam breast (fem.)
man hand
man eat
manier manner
manik sleeve
mank lack, want
mar sea
mars swamp [gain
marand to bar-
mard Tuesday
mark mark, stamp
marmor marble
Mart March
mars march
martel hammer
mason do mason's
mast mast [work
mastr master (of
ma mesh [house)
masin machine
maten morning
matrac mattress
matur ripe
mebl piece of fur-
me wick [niture
mejl mile
mei badger
meleagr turkey
melk milk (vb.)
mem self, selves
membr member
memor memory
mend order (goods)
mensog tell a lie
menton chin
merit merit [day
merkred Wednes-

met put, place
meti handicraft
moy sea-gull
mez middle
mezur measure
mi I, me
miel honey
mien mien
migdal almond
migr migrate
mika mix
mil thousand
milit war
minao to threaten
mloz short-sight
mlozet forget-me-
mir wonder [not
mister mystery
mizer misery
moder moderate
modest modest
mok to mock
mol soft
mon money
monah monk
monarfi monarch
monat month
mond world
mont mountain
montr show
mor habit, usage
morbil measles
mord bite
morgau to-mor-
mort die [row
morter mortar
mozt general title
Vi a reg'a most-
o, your majesty.
vi a most'o your
honour

mov move (tr.)
muel mill
mug to roar, (wind
muk mucus [&c.
mult much, many
mur wall
mus mouse
musk moss
muskof muscle
mustard mustard
mus fly (a)
mut dumb

N
n e. of direct obj.
nac nation
nag swim
najbar neighbour
najl nail [gale
najtingal nightin-
nap turnip
nak give birth,
naskig be born,
naskig beget
natur nature
nau nine
nauz to sicken
naz nose
ne no, not
nebul fog
neces necessary
negoo business
neg snow [nor
nek nek neither-
nenia no kind of
neniam never
nenle nowhere
nenlel nohow
nenles no one's
nenio nothing
neniom not a bit
neniu nobody
nep grandson
nep unfamiliarily
nest nest
net clean copy
ni we, us
nigr black
nivel level [dim.
nj d. fem. affect.
nobel nobleman
nobl noble
nokt night
nom name
nombr number
nord north
nov new [ber
Novembr Novem-
nu! well!
nuano shade, hue
nub cloud
nud naked
nuk nape of neck
nuk nut
nul zero [(No.)
numer number
nun now
nur only (adv.)

O
 o e. of nouns
 obe' obey [ject
 objekt' thing, ob-
 obl' fold, du'obl'
 twofold
 obatin' obstinate
 odor' odour, smell
 ofend' offend
 ofers' to offer (as
 sacrifice, gift, &c.)
 ofio' office (employ-
 off' often [ment]
 ok eight [sion, case
 okcident' west
 Oktobr' Oktober
 okul' eye
 okup' occupy
 ol' than
 ole' oil
 omar' lobster
 ombre' shadow
 ombrel' umbrella
 on' d. fractions:
 ond' wave
 oni one, people,
 they:
 onkl' uncle
 ont' e. fut. part. act.
 op' d. collective
 numerals
 opint' to opine
 opurt' opine
 or' gold [larity
 ord' order, regu-
 orden' order, (de-
 coration)
 ordon' order, com-
 ore' ear: [mand
 orf' orphan
 orf' organ (mus.)
 orient' east
 ornam' ornament
 os e. of fut. tense
 osee' yawn
 osee' bone
 ostr' oyster
 of e. fut. part. pass.
 ov' egg

P
 pao' peace
 paoleno' patience
 par' shoot, fire
 pag' pay
 pag' page (book)
 pajl' straw
 pak' pack, put up
 pal' pale
 palao' palace
 palis' stake
 palp' touch, feel
 palpebr' eyelid
 pan' bread
 pantalon' trousers
 pantof' slipper
 pap' pope
 papag' parrot
 papav' poppy
 papir' paper
 papill' butterfly
 par' pair, brace
 pardon' forgive
 parene' relation
 parker' by heart
 parol' speak
 part' part
 parti' party, [par-
 pas' pass [tial
 passer' sparrow
 pasi' passion
 pank' Easter
 past' paste
 pasted' pie [or
 pastr' priest, past-
 pas' to step [cattle
 pat' pasture, feed
 pat' frying-pan
 patr' father
 paux' to pause
 pav' peacock
 pavim' pavement
 pec' piece
 ped' pitch
 peg' wood-pecker
 pejzag' landscape
 pek' sin
 pekt' to pickle
 pel' drive, chase
 pelt' fur [away
 pelv' basin
 pen' endeavour
 pond' hang (intr.)
 penik' paintbrush
 pens' think
 pent' to repent

penir' paint
 per' by chirp
 per' by means of
 per' perch (fish)
 perd' lose
 perdril' partridge
 pers' perish
 perfekt' to perfect
 perfid' betray
 pergamen' parch-
 perit' pearl [ment
 permes' permit
 peron' platform
 persik' peach
 pest' plague (tr.)
 pet' request, beg
 petol' be roguish,
 play the wanton
 petrol' paraffin oil
 petrosel' parsley
 pez' weigh (intr.)
 pi' pious
 pied' foot, leg
 pig' magpie
 pik' prick, sting
 pilk' ball (f. playing)
 pin' pine-tree
 pin' pinch
 pingl' pin
 pint' pointed
 pip' pipe (tobacco)
 pipr' pepper
 pir' pear
 piril' gravel
 plst' to pound,
 plz' pea [crush
 plac' public square
 pla' please
 plad' plate
 pladon' ceiling
 pland' sole (of the
 plank' floor [foot]
 plat' flat, plain
 plaud' splash, clap
 plej' most
 plekt' weave, plait
 plan' full
 plend' complain
 plet' tray
 piezur' pleasure
 pli more
 plor' mourn, weep
 plu further, longer
 plug' plough
 plum' pen
 plumb' lead (metal)
 plu' rain
 po a piece, at rate of
 pokal' cup, goblet
 polio' police
 poligon' buckwheat
 polur' polish
 polus' pole
 polv' dust
 pom' apple
 ponard' dagger
 pont' bridge
 popl' poplar-tree
 popol' people
 por' for, for benefit
 pord' door [of
 pork' hog, pig
 port' wear, carry
 posed' possess
 post' after, behind
 posten' station (mil)
 postul' require, de-
 pos' pocket [mand
 post' post, mail
 poteno' mighty
 pov' be able, can
 pra'avo great
 grandfather
 prav' right (adj.)
 preclp' chiefly
 preclz' precise
 predik' preach
 prefer' prefer
 preg' pray
 prem' press
 premi' prize
 premi' take
 pres' print (vb.)
 preskau' almost
 pret' ready [prep.)
 preter' beyond
 prez' price
 prezent' to present
 pri' concerning, [out
 princ' prince, [ab-
 princip' principle
 printemp' spring
 privo' private (time)
 pro' owing to, for
 the sake of
 procent' interest
 procos' lawsuit
 produk' produce

profund' deep
 prokrast' to delay
 proksim' near
 promen' to walk
 promes' promise
 propon' propose
 prov' (one's) own
 prosper' succeed,
 prov' try [thrive
 proviz' provide
 pruv' hoar (frost)
 prun' plum
 prunt' to lend
 pruv' to prove
 pruv' fist
 pul' flea
 pulm' lung
 pulv' gunpowder
 pulvor' powder
 pump' to pump
 pun' punish
 punkt' point
 punt' lace
 pup' doll
 pur' pure
 pus' pus, matter
 pus' push
 put' push (subst.)
 putr' to rot

R
 rab' rob [count
 rabat' rebate, dis-
 raben' rabbi
 rabot' to plane
 rad' wheel
 radl' beam, ray
 radik' root
 rafin' horseradish
 rafin' horse
 rajd' to ride (on
 horseback) [rity
 rak' right, autho
 rakont' relate
 ramp' crawl
 ran' frog
 ranc' rancid
 rand' edge, margin
 rang' rank, grade
 rap' long radish
 rapid' quick, rapid
 raport' report
 rast' to rake
 rat' rat
 raik' hoarse
 raup' caterpillar
 rav' ravish, delight
 raz' shave
 re' d. again, back
 redakce' editorial
 office
 reg' rule, govern
 regal' regale
 regn' State, realm
 regn' rule
 reg' king, reign
 rekompenc' reward
 rekt' straight
 rel' rail
 rem' to row [chair
 rembur' to stuff,
 rempar' bulwark
 ren' kidney
 renkont' meet
 renvers' upset
 respond' reply
 restor' remain [rant
 restoraci' restau-
 ret' net
 rev' dream (awake)
 rezultat' result
 rib' currant
 ribel' to rebel
 ricev' obtain, get,
 rid' rich [receive
 rid' laugh
 rifug' take refuge
 rifuz' to refuse
 rigard' look at
 rigl' bolt
 rikolt' reap
 rilat' relate to, com-
 rim' rhyme [cern
 rimed' means
 rimen' strap
 ring' ring (subst.)
 ring' ring
 rip' rib
 ripet' repeat
 ripoz' repose, rest
 ripröd' reproach
 river' river
 riz' rice
 rod' roadstead
 romp' break
 rond' round, circle
 rond' to snore
 ros' dew
 rost' roast (anim.)
 rostr' trunk (ot

rot' company (mil.)
 roz' rose
 rub, rubbish
 ruband' ribbon
 ruben' ruby
 rug' red
 rugl' eructate
 rul' roll (tr.)
 rust' rust (tr.)
 ruz' trick, ruse

S
 sabat' Saturday
 sagl' sand
 sagl' arrow
 sag' wise
 sak' sack
 sal' salt
 salat' salad
 salajr' salary
 salik' willow
 salim' salmon
 salt' leap, jump
 salut' salute, greet
 sam' same
 san' health
 sang' blood
 sankt' holy
 sap' soap
 sark' to weed
 sat' satiated
 sau' sauce
 sav' save [tally]
 sol' know [men-
 soleno' science
 solur' squirrel
 ee if
 seb' grease, fat
 sed but
 seg' saw
 sog' seat, chair
 sek' dry
 sek' rye
 sek' dissect
 sek' sex
 sek' follow
 sel' saddle
 sem' sow
 semajn' week
 sen without
 send' sense
 send' send
 sent' feel, perceive
 sep seven [ber
 Septembr' Septem-
 ser' search
 seri' series
 serioz' serious
 serv' lock, (subst.)
 serv' serve
 ses six
 sezon' season
 si him-, her-, it-,
 one-self, them-
 selves (reflex.)
 sibl' to hiss
 sid' sit
 sigel' besiege
 sigel' seal (vb.)
 sign' sign, token
 signif' signify
 sillab' syllable, sil-
 lab' to spell
 allent' to be silent
 silik' flint
 silk' silk
 siml' monkey
 siml' like, similar
 simpl' simple
 singult' hiccup
 sinjor' Sir, Mr.
 stet' bucket
 situac' situation
 skal' scale [blade
 skapof' shoulder-
 skarab' beetle
 skatol' small box
 skerm' to fence
 skiz' to sketch
 sklav' slave
 skrib' write
 sku' shake
 skulpt' sculpture
 skvam' scum (fish)
 emerald' emerald
 sobr' sober
 societ' society
 solt' thirst
 solt' threshold
 sol' only, alone
 soldat' soldier
 solv' solemn
 solv' loosen, solve
 somer' summer
 son' sound (subst.)
 song' dream
 sonor' give out a
 sound (as a bell)
 sopir' long for

S
 saf' sheep
 sajn' seem
 sak' chess
 sanoel' shake (tr.)
 sang' change (tr.)
 sarg' load (a gun)
 sarg' load, burden
 sat' to prize, like
 saum' foam, spray
 sel' shell, peel, rind
 selk' brace (trous.)
 sero' joke
 sil she, her
 silid' shield
 sim' get mouldy
 sind' shingle
 sink' ham
 sip' ship
 sir' tear, rend
 sirim' shelter
 slim' mud
 sloe' mud, fasten
 smac' hearty kiss
 smir' smear, anoint
 snur' string
 sov' push forward
 sovl' shovel
 apar' be sparing
 spin' spin
 spruo' sprinkle

sorb' absorb
 sorv' witchcraft
 sorag' wild, sav-
 sort' fate, lot [age
 spao' space
 speo' kind, species
 spegul' mirror
 sport' experience
 spaz' el' spes' dis-
 burse, en' spes'
 receive (money)
 spio' spice
 spik' ear (of corn)
 spin' spine
 spinao' spinach
 spir' breathe
 spirit' spirit, mind
 spit' in defiance (of)
 sprong' sponge
 sprit' wit
 spron' spur
 sput' expectorate
 stabl' staff (mil.)
 staci' station
 stal' stable, stall
 etamp' stamp
 stan' tin [mark
 stand' flag
 stand' pole
 star' stand
 stat' state, condi-
 steb' stretch [tion
 steb' star
 sterk' manure
 stern' stretch out,
 -ita prostrate [tle
 stertor' (death) rat-
 stomak' stomach
 strab' squint
 strang' strange
 strat' street
 streo' stretch
 strek' streak, line
 stri' stripe, wide
 strig' owl [streak
 strut' ostrich
 stup' tow
 sturn' starling
 sub under, beneath
 subit' sudden
 sud' suck
 sud' south
 sufer' suffer
 suflo' sufficient
 sufok' suffocate
 suk' sap, juice [tr.)
 suken' amber
 sukses' have suc-
 suker' sugar (cess
 sulfur' sulphur
 suik' wrinkle
 sun' sun
 sup' soup
 super over, above
 supoz' suppose
 supr' upper (adj.)
 sur' upon, on
 sur' dead
 aurtut' overcoat
 svat' arrange mat-
 rimony
 even' to swoon
 aving' swing (tr.)

S
 saf' sheep
 sajn' seem
 sak' chess
 sanoel' shake (tr.)
 sang' change (tr.)
 sarg' load (a gun)
 sarg' load, burden
 sat' to prize, like
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 sirim' shelter
 slim' mud
 sloe' mud, fasten
 smac' hearty kiss
 smir' smear, anoint
 snur' string
 sov' push forward
 sovl' shovel
 apar' be sparing
 spin' spin
 spruo' sprinkle

srank' cupboard
 sraub' screw
 stal' steel
 stat' State
 stip' log of wood
 stel' steal
 stof' stuff, tissue
 ston' stone
 stop' stop up
 strump' stocking
 stup' step
 su' shoe
 suld' owe
 sultr' shoulder
 sut' shoot out (corn)
 svol' swell [c.
 svit' perspire

T
 tabak' tobacco
 tabel' list
 tabl' table
 tabul' plank, board
 tag' day
 tajor' tailor
 take' estimate
 tal' waist
 talp' mole (animal)
 tambur' drum
 tamen' however
 tapet' tapestry
 tapis' carpet
 tas' cup (tea)
 taug' be fit for
 tavol' layer
 te' tea
 ted' tedious
 teg' cover (furni-
 ture, &c.)
 tegment' root
 teks' weave
 telor' plate
 temp' time [anat
 templ' temple
 ten' hold, grasp
 tent' tent
 tend' tempt, try
 tor' earth
 torn' sneeze
 torur' terror
 testud' tortoise
 tet' grouse
 tia such a
 tial therefore
 tiam then
 tie there
 tiel thus, so
 tikl' tickle
 till' lime-tree
 tim' fear
 tine' moth [es
 tint' clink of glass-
 tio that (much)
 tion so much
 tir' draw, pull
 titol' title
 tlu that
 tol' linen
 toler' tolerate
 tomb' tomb, grave
 tond' chop, shear
 tondr' thunder
 tor' wind, twist
 torf' peat
 torn' turn (lathe)
 tornistr' knapsack
 tort' tart
 tra through
 trad' beam (of wood)
 traduk' translate
 traf' hit, reach
 trajt' feature
 trakt' transact
 tran' cut
 trankvil' quiet
 trans across
 tre very
 trem' tremble
 tremp' to dip
 tren' drag, trail
 trezor' treasure
 tri three
 trink' drink
 tritik' wheat
 tro too (much)
 tromp' deceive
 trotuar' side-walk
 trov' find
 tru' hole
 trud' force upon
 trunk' trunk, stem
 tub' tube
 tuber' bulb
 tuf' tuft
 tuj immediately
 tuk' cloth, kerchief
 tur' tower
 turd' thrush

turment' torment
 turn' turn (v.a.)
 tus' cough
 tush' touch
 tut' whole, quite

U
 u e. imperative
 ul' d. containing
 ul' d. remarkable
 for
 um' indef. suffix.
 umbilik' navel
 ung' nail (finger)
 unu one
 urb' town
 urs' bear (animal)
 urtik' nettle
 us' e. of conditional
 uter' womb
 util' useful
 uz' use

V
 vag' roam
 vaks' wax
 val' valley
 val' be worth
 van' vain, needless
 vang' cheek
 vant' vain, futile
 varb' steam
 varp' to recruit
 variol' smallpox
 varm' warm
 vast' nurse, (child)
 vast' wide, vast
 vaz' vase
 vejn' vein
 vel' wake, arouse
 vel' wake (subst.)
 volk' fade
 velur' velvet
 von' come
 vond' sell
 vondred' Friday
 vonon' poison
 veng' vengeance
 venk' conquer
 vent' wind
 ventol' to air
 ventr' belly
 ver' true
 verd' green [hich
 verg' rod -i whip,
 verk' work (liter-
 verm' worm [ary)
 vers' verse
 vers' pour
 veruk' wax
 vesp' wasp
 vesper' evening
 vesper' bat
 vest' to clothe
 veat' waistcoat
 vat' bet, wager
 veter' weather [ele
 vetur' go (by
 vezik' blister, blad-
 vi you [der
 viand' meat, flesh
 vld' row, rank, turn
 vld' see
 vidv' widower
 vigl' alert
 vilag' village
 vin' wine
 vinagr' vinegar
 vint' winter
 viol' violet
 violon' violin
 vip' whip
 vir' man, male
 virg' virginal
 virt' virtue
 vis' wipe
 vitr' glass (sub-
 viv' live [stance)
 vizit' face
 vizit' visit, call on
 vod' voice
 voj' way, road
 vojag' voyage
 vok' call
 vol' wish, will
 volont' willingly
 volv' wrap round,
 vom' vomit [roll up
 vort' word
 vort' tail
 vual' veil
 vulp' fox
 vultur' vulture
 vund' wound

Z
 zon' girdle
 zorg' care for
 zum' to buzz

The Progress of Esperanto

To print a formal and complete record of activities and developments in the Esperanto world would require a publication of much greater scope and size than *Amerika Esperantisto*. We can no longer touch even briefly upon the progress made in each of the nearly forty nations where Esperanto has taken hold, and must therefore mention only a few events of especial interest. Inasmuch as this magazine is brought before hundreds of new readers each month, we may find it necessary, in addition to reprinting the grammar and vocabulary in each number, to give a general news summary of Esperanto progress; because, while many of the events so chronicled would be an old story to the old Esperantists, it is quite essential that the public at large and especially new converts to the international language idea, be as fully informed as possible.

News of the whole Esperanto movement could be obtained only by a thorough digest of thousands of local newspapers throughout the world. Esperanto, however, has its own publications, each of which contains a more or less complete resume of events in its own country or field. Several of these are international in their scope, covering special subjects, or devoted to international literature. These are printed wholly in Esperanto, while the others are in Esperanto and one or more local languages. The Belgian publication, for example, is printed in Flemish, French, and Esperanto. The following list is approximately complete:

ALGIERS: *Afrika Esperantisto*, Algiers.

AUSTRIA: *La Verda Standardo*, Budapest.

BELGIUM: *La Belga Sonorilo*, Brussels.

BOHEMIA: *La Slava Esperantisto*, and *Casopis Ceskych Esperantistu*, Prague.

BRAZIL: *Brazila Esperantisto*, Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA: *Lumo*, V.-Tirnova.

DENMARK: *Esperanto-Bladet*, and *Dana Esperantisto*, Copenhagen.

ENGLAND: *The British Esperantist*, and *The Esperanto Instructor*, London.

FINLAND: *Finna Esperantisto*, Helsingfors.

FRANCE: *Lingvo Internacia*, *La Revuo*, *Juna Esperantisto*, *Tra Parizo*, *Paris-Esperanto*, *Laboro*, *L'Etoile Esperantiste*, *Internacia Socia Revuo*, and *Esperanta Ligilo* (in Braille points for the blind), all of Paris; *Espero Katolika*, Sainte-Radegonde; *Tra La Mondo*, Meudon; *L'Esperantiste*, Louviers.

GERMANY: *Germana Esperantisto*, Berlin; *Eksport-Jurnalo*, Frankfurt a' Main; *Germana Esperanto-Gazeto*, Magdeburg.

HOLLAND: *Amsterdama Pioniro*, Amsterdam.

INDIA: *La Pioniro*, Marikuppam, and *La Stelo de l' Oriento*, Calcutta.

ITALY: *Idealo*, Palermo; *Roma Esperantisto*, Rome.

JAPAN: *Japana Esperantisto*, Tokio.

MEXICO: *Verda Stelo*, Mexico.

PERU: *Antauen Esperantistoj*, Lima.

ROUMANIA: *Rumena Gazeto Esperantista*, Galatzo.

RUSSIA: *Ruslanda Esperantisto*, and *Espero*, St. Petersburg.

SWEDEN: *Esperantisten*, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND: *Svisa Espero*, *Esperanto*, *Internacia Scienca Revuo*, Geneva.

UNITED STATES: *Amerika Esperantisto*, Chicago; *Filipina Esperantisto*, Manila.

NOTE.—In view of the immeasurable usefulness of a full collection of current Esperanto periodicals to those who are working for the propaganda of the language, *Amerika Esperantisto* has ordered a number of copies of each publication, to be sent us regularly. These, when they arrive, will be made up into sets, each set containing over forty different publications. The price of the complete sets will be \$5.00 each, and orders will be filled in rotation as received.

ESPERANTO] [ORGANIZATION IN UNITED STATES

Much individual effort has been expended in behalf of Esperanto in the United States, and many magazines and newspapers have published information concerning it, and lessons in the language. It is quite likely that over 50,000 text-books have been purchased in the past two years, and a single pamphlet, "Elements of Esperanto," issued by this magazine, has in a few months had a larger distribution, probably, than all text-books. In addition to this, thousands of Esperanto "keys," imported from Europe, have been circulated. Organization is now the one thing lacking to place the language upon a firm and permanent basis in the United States. Not only are there thousands of isolated individuals, but probably a few hundred isolated Esperanto clubs, and one of the principal aims of *Amerika Esperantisto* is to bring these together into a national organization. About fifty of the clubs and five hundred individuals are now affiliated in The American Esperanto Association, with headquarters in Boston. Members of this association have arranged for a national congress of Esperantists, to be held at Chautauqua, N. Y., in July.

It is hoped that many of the existing clubs and societies will be represented there, and it is especially urged that all such organizations send to *Amerika Esperantisto* the addresses of their secretaries, so that correspondence and propaganda effort may be centralized and organized in the various localities. Readers of this magazine who live in towns which already have an Esperanto club are advised to communicate at once with the secretary and learn the time of meeting, to attend and join the club. For example, if each of our readers in San Francisco and Berkeley will attend a meeting of the new San Francisco Esperanto club, bringing any person whom

he knows to be interested in the language, all will be surprised at the showing of their number and strength. California is our second state in numbers, and San Francisco the fourth city (Illinois being our best state, Chicago the best city, followed by New York and Boston).

We herewith publish a list of Esperanto clubs and their secretaries. It is very incomplete, and we insistently ask that the clubs lend their assistance in making it up-to-date and authentic. In our June number we shall publish, for every state from which no club has sent us its address, the name of some individual whom we believe will receive and care for correspondence, and to this end we now ask for volunteer secretaries from every state, and from every province in Canada. Our Canadian friends will not, of course, affiliate with the American organization unless they choose to do so, but this magazine is ready to serve every province in the Dominion for the purpose of organization. We have subscribers in each, but none in Newfoundland. Those who have Esperantist friends on the island are requested to send us their addresses.

ESPERANTO SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

American Esperanto Society, Edward K. Harvey, Secretary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles Esperanto Association; Ralph Bond, 232 South Hill street.

Auxiliary Language Association; Prof. James Main Dixon, University of California, Los Angeles.

San Diego Esperanto Society; Dr. C. G. Gearn, 2545 Front street.

San Francisco Esperanto Society, 1101 Oak street.

Esperanto Club; Geo. F. Gillett, Care J. K. Armsby Co., San Francisco.

COLORADO: Colorado Esperanto Association; Mrs. Maude W. Miks, 2622 Gilpin street, Denver.

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- CONNECTICUT:** New Britain Esperanto Club; Rolland B. Moore, Box 700.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Washington Esperanto Society; Charles W. Stewart, 1211 Kenyon street, N. W.
- GEORGIA:** Atlanta Esperanto Society; Mrs. Wm. Worth Martin, 570 Spring street.
- Emory Esperanto Club; Jack Dempsey, Emory College.
- Esperanto Society, Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
- ILLINOIS:** Illinois Esperanto Association; Edwin C. Reed, Rockford.
- Chicago Esperanto Society; J. Howard Pearson, 551 South Waller street.
- Englewood Esperanto Club; Mrs. T. E. Powell, 6633 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.
- Elgin Esperanto Society; Joseph J. Burita, 114 Crichton avenue.
- Rockford Esperanto Society; Derwent Whittlesey, 1815 Elm street.
- University Esperanto Society; Lester Ries, 106 N. Romine street, Urbana.
- INDIANA:** Indiana Esperanto Association; Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, Evansville.
- First Indiana Esperanto Society; Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, Evansville.
- Juna Espero Esperanto Society; Miss Julia Bierbower, 610 Upper First street, Evansville.
- Non Nobis Solum Esperanto Club; Miss Sadie Rucker, 1205 Chandler avenue, Evansville.
- Indianapolis Esperanto Society; Miss Mary McEvoy, 210 East Ohio Street.
- IOWA:** Des Moines Esperanto Club; Charles Gay, 24th street and Ingersoll avenue.
- Esperanto Club; E. Bilz, Iowa Hotel, Des Moines.
- Sioux City Esperanto Club; L. J. Belt, 1723 Fifth avenue.
- KANSAS:** Kansas Esperanto Association; R. C. Voran, Pretty Prairie.
- State Agricultural College Esperanto Club; E. M. Lewis, 530 Humboldt street, Manhattan.
- Lewis Esperanto Club; Dr. Elmer E. Haynes, Lewis.
- MAINE:** Portland Esperanto Society, Herbert Harris, "The Churchill," Portland.
- L'Espero Esperanto Society; Mrs. A. D. Bird, 40 Camden street, Rockland.
- MASSACHUSETTS:** Agricultural College Esperanto Club; E. Victor Bennett, 25 North College street, Amherst.
- Boston Esperanto Society; Edward K. Harvey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Esperantaj Pioniroj; Wm. J. Graham, Perkins Institution, South Boston.
- Beverly Esperanto Club; Frank A. Foster, 12 Lenox street.
- Esperanto Study Club; Charles H. Morrill, 76 Merrimack street, Haverhill.
- Kantabrigia Esperanta Grupo; Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill, 45 Bellevue avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard Esperanto Society; N. W. Frost, 32 Hollis Hall, Cambridge.
- Marsh Esperanto Club; F. W. Woolway, 77 Union street, Newton Center.
- Worcester Esperanto Society; Herbert K. Cummings, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
- MINNESOTA:** Winona Esperanto Club; Thos. B. Hill, 309 East Fifth street.
- MISSOURI:** St. Joseph Esperanto Club; Mrs. Josephine Riley, 807 North 22nd street.
- MONTANA:** Good Templars' Esperanto Club; Harry C. Walsh, care M. M. Co.
- NEBRASKA:** First Nebraska Esperanto Club; Mrs. E. A. Russell, Ord.
- Nebraska City Esperanto Club; J. T. Morey.
- NEVADA:** Searchlight Esperanto Club; Dr. E. W. Newell, Searchlight.
- NEW JERSEY:** Hammonton Esperanto Club; Miss Laura K. Seguire.
- NEW MEXICO:** Esperanto Club; Miss Alice D. Blake, Trementina.
- NEW YORK:** Auburn Esperanto Society; Clarence F. Welsh, Recorder's Office.
- New York Esperanto Club; Andrew Kangas, 1061 Prospect avenue.
- Brooklyn Esperanto Society; Durbin Van Vleck, 154 Hancock street.
- Zamenhof Esperanto Club; Fno. Elsie Brietenfeld, 221 East 68th street.
- OHIO:** Columbus Esperanto Society; Miss Carrie Southard, 1432 Highland avenue.
- Esperanto Club of Ohio State University; Charles W. Park, Columbus.
- Cincinnati Esperanto Society; Grover Peacock, 3449 Wilson avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati.
- Toledo Esperanto Club; H. S. Blaine, Box 999.
- Perrysville Esperanto Club; L. S. Van Gilder.
- OREGON:** McMinnville Esperanto Club; Arthur McPhillips.
- PENNSYLVANIA:** Philadelphia Esperanto Society; E. Clive Hammond, 1711 Summer street.
- Warren Esperanto Club; W. L. MacGowan.
- Esperanto Club of Pittsburg; K. C. Kerr, 1100 Allegheny avenue.
- Pittsburg Esperanto Society; Miss L. Sanford.
- RHODE ISLAND:** Providence Esperanto Group; Frederick E. Cooper, 11 Hayes street.
- VIRGINIA:** Jamestown Esperanto Club; Leo. V. Judson, 101 Wood street, Norfolk.
- WASHINGTON:** Seattle Esperanto Society; Wm. G. Adams, 309 South 27th avenue.
- Esperanto Club; Miss Georgia Melville, Pacific Seminary, Olympia.

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Societo Esperanta de Spokane; R. Kerkhoven care Inland Printing Co.

WEST VIRGINIA: Wheeling Esperanto Club; Geo. B. Wilson, Care National Bank of West Virginia.

Esperanto Club; W. H. Rintelman, Menominee Falls, Wis.

CANADA: Toronto Esperanto Club; Robert M. Sangster, 55 Bathurst street.

Esperanto Club; Chas. W. Noddings, File Hills P. O., via Balcarres, Saskatchewan.

Grand Mere (P. Q.) Esperanto Club; Ellwood Wilson.

WORK OF SOCIETIES IN UNITED STATES

PITTSBURGH

Until March 28th the knowledge that any particular interest was being manifested in Esperanto in Pittsburg was confined to a very few people. These were a few scattered students working alone, and a few neighbors and friends who met weekly at each others' homes for the study and practice of the language. Since that time there has been an almost phenomenally rapid development of interest in Esperanto, and there are now two organizations devoted to the propaganda of the language, the Pittsburg Esperanto Society and the Esperanto Club, of Pittsburg.

On the evening of March 28th five persons met in the home of John M. Clifford, Jr., in Englewood, a suburb of Pittsburg, for the purpose of forming a society for the study of the language. They organized the Pittsburg Esperanto Society, with Mr. Clifford, president; Mr. J. D. Hailman, vice-president; and Mr. K. C. Kerr, secretary-treasurer. The other organizers were Mr. Harry Farbstein, the Rev. A. J. Collison and Mr. M. P. Schooley. With the hope that it would attract the attention of any others who might be studying the language, they put a notice of the formation of the society in one of the papers next morning. The new society expected to meet on the following Friday evening, April 3rd, with perhaps ten or twelve others and form one or two groups for study.

The newspaper notice brought one most unexpected result. It was the discovery that there was already in the field the Pittsburg Esperanto Society, which had been formed on the 21st of March, with Mr. H. W. Fisher, Chief Engineer of the Standard Underground Cable Company, as president; Miss L. Sanford, a teacher of languages in the public schools, vice-president, and Miss M. Armstrong, as secretary and treasurer.

This Society had been meeting for some time and, as was explained by Mr. Fisher at a meeting of the officers of the two societies held on the 1st of April, intended to begin open propaganda in the coming autumn, when the members should have acquired proficiency in the language. At

this joint meeting it was decided that the organization of March 28th should take another name and that the two societies should continue to work separately until the autumn of this year, when the question of consolidation should be considered.

The name adopted by the younger society was The Esperanto Club of Pittsburg. The local papers became aware that there were two Esperanto societies in Pittsburg, and so generous was the advertising they gave to the movement that when the meeting of April 3rd took place there were nearly fifty applicants for membership, instead of the modest dozen or so expected. To meet the new conditions a reorganization was at once effected under the new name adopted, the previously elected officers being confirmed in their positions.

A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws and another to consider the matter of the formation and the locations of groups were appointed, to report at the next meeting, to be held on April 10th. Such are the facts attending the birth of the Esperanto Club—and the beginning of an experiment that already promises to be a successful one.

As regards the constitution adopted at the meeting of April 10th, its principal feature is the article describing the object of the Club to be "to promote the study and practice of the International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto, by the establishment and maintenance of study groups and such other means as may best lead to the spread of the knowledge and the use of the language." Under this provision the by-laws created an Executive Committee, to be composed of three members, to arrange and direct the general study and the group work of the Club, this committee to be appointed annually by the President.

It was provided that each group should be as autonomous as possible, having its own officers. The membership fee was fixed at 10 cents for each group meeting attended, that being considered sufficient to meet all the general expenses of the Club. It was also arranged that the business meetings of the Club should be held once a month with as many of the members present

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as possible, it being felt desirable to make these meetings an opportunity for members to get acquainted with each other and to compare notes on the progress of the various groups, and, most of all, to keep up the interest and enthusiasm.

The constitution and by-laws being adopted at the meeting of April 10th, the work of arranging the groups was entered upon. The committee appointed for the purpose submitted this plan, which was carried out: The basis of the arrangement was the membership of fifty-two, as made up at the meeting of April 3rd. The members came from such widely scattered sections of the city and surrounding suburbs that it was

done by President Clifford and the members of the executive committee, who were appointed the day following this meeting.

Twenty more members were enrolled on the 10th and assigned, according to their addresses, to the various prospective groups. The executive committee is composed of Vice-President Hailman, Secretary Kerr and Mr. James McKirdy, the first two being business men and the last a member of the legal profession.

Since the meeting of the 10th of April the membership of the Club has grown to 120, with additional groups formed or under formation at Braddock, McKeesport and Bellevue, and the Allegheny and Wilkinsburg



HENRY W. FISHER



JOHN M. CLIFFORD, JR.

found necessary to establish groups in the branch Carnegie Library in the East End; in the Carnegie Library in Allegheny, in Sheridanville, several miles west of Pittsburgh, in Homestead and in Wilkinsburg, besides two or three central groups in the Carnegie Institute, in which a room had been given for the meetings of the Club. The library and school authorities in all the sections indicated expressed their willingness to kindly serve the Club in this way, so that it does not lack for accommodations to cover almost any possible growth in Pittsburgh. Evenings in the following week were appointed for the establishment of the groups, which was to be

groups, because of large accessions to membership, have each been divided into two groups.

Such is the progress of the Club at May 1st, and every day brings applications for admission to its groups. Many of the members are teachers, lawyers, physicians, ministers and business men and women; and while it is evident that some have joined through curiosity and will not continue long, at least 100 of the membership of today may be regarded as "stayers."

The idea of the promoters of the club is that members should study at home, using some good text book, and that the meetings should be devoted exclusively to read-

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ing and translating the exercises in the Club's text book, "Elementary Lessons in Esperanto," and asking and answering simple questions in Esperanto, so that they may not only know the language, but be able to speak it. The committee is now preparing other features that will be inaugurated from time to time as the members advance in the study of the language.

Influential men of science and education-
alists of this city have, since the formation of the club, become interested in the movement, such as Dr. John A. Brashear; the Rev. Dr. S. P. McCormick, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag, of the Carnegie Technical School, Mr. Edward Rynearson, of the public schools, and others. President Fisher and Miss Sanford and other members of the Pittsburgh Esperanto Society are also active and useful members of the Club.

The Club and the Society jointly conducted a booth for propaganda purposes at a recently held business men's show in Pittsburgh, in which one of the principal displays was a collection including a copy of every Esperanto magazine published in the world. The majority of these were from the private collection of Mr. Baker, editor of *Amerika Esperantisto*. At a meeting held in connection with the booth, Drs. Brashear, Hamerschlag and McCormick were speakers, there being an audience of more than three hundred.

NOTICE TO CLUB SECRETARIES.

The foregoing detailed account of the Pittsburgh Club's affairs is given space because of the rather remarkable growth of this club and the prominence it has gained in such a short time. We prefer that the clubs usually limit their reports to 100 words. This does not mean, if what you have done can be told in ten words, you are to stretch it; nor, on the other hand, that we expect to "pinch" your space if you have accomplished work worth a 1,000-word story. But remember to have *something* to write every month, and don't

forget to write it. The following reports illustrate what we want:

Washington Pa.—The Io Nova Club, under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Sterrett, has this winter conducted two courses. The advanced class is reading the *Krestomatio* and enjoying the game of "Chio." Great expectations are entertained for next year. We have had twenty-three enrolled.

Cincinnati, O.—The methods of teaching Esperanto varies. The Cincinnati Esperanto Club, whose members are quite familiar with the grammar, uses the following method with good success. The president, W. M. Ampt, at each club meeting submits a page of original sentences in Esperanto, purposely making upwards of 50 errors therein. These errors are mostly grammatical, but of all sorts, and they include errors of spelling, the wrongful omission or use of supersigns over the letters, and the use of the wrong Esperanto word; for example, the use of the word "nombro" where the proper word is "numero," and *vice versa*. The Secretary furnishes each member with a copy. The number or character of the errors is not disclosed. At the next meeting each member reports what errors he may have found and the necessary correction, so far as he can.

Portland, Me.—Interest in the cause of Esperanto has increased in Portland, Me., during the winter. Mr. Harris recently gave an address before the Wednesday Club, which excited much interest in the language. The Esperanto Society now has 30 members and subscribers for three monthly journals. Two weekly elementary classes, together numbering thirty members, are conducted by members of the society, and are making good progress. April 7th these classes were hospitably entertained at the delightful suburban residence of Mr. William Preble Carr. The Esperanto flag had a place among the decorations, and "La Verda Stelo," by Deshays, "Ho, Mia Kor'," by Guivy, "Mi Aŭdas Vin," by Harris, and a version of Klementino," by Fred, of Edinburgh, were sung during the evening.

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

No March Copies.—In sending new subscriptions to *Amerika Esperantisto*, you will avoid correspondence by asking that your subscription begin with the current issue, unless we are specifically advertising back numbers. Our whole scheme of success is based on selling our papers rather than keeping them. The March and January issues were sold out to the last copy, and we will give a three months' subscription credit to any reader who will return us his own copy of March, as we

need a few for files. We still have nine hundred of the February propaganda number, which will be mailed in bundles of five or more at five cents per copy. Many leading propagandists have declared this the best thing yet issued for the purpose. It will not be reprinted, as we expect to get out something better, but while they last you may have the remaining nine hundred copies at half price.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS

Nothing we can do or say here by ourselves in America would do as much to solidify our ranks, dismay our opponents and wake up the indifferent and uninformed as bringing the Fifth World Congress of Esperantists across the Atlantic and letting its intense enthusiasm be infused among the people of the western hemisphere without the loss of energy incident to transmission by cable or mail. We can compel attention from the press where it has hitherto been denied us, and the papers which have given us paragraphs will find it necessary to give us pages. Moreover, there is such a thing as a psychological moment for doing things—the “tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune.” The mere announcement that the congress of 1909 will come to America will double the energy and enthusiasm of our propaganda and may, in the course of twelve months, multiply our numbers by ten and our influence by fifty.

It is not sure that we can develop enough enthusiasm to bring the congress; but be assured that America can get it if we “go after it” with the requisite determination to have it; and that, once let it be settled we are to have it, there will be enthusiasm to burn. Feeling quite forcefully the imperative need of bringing the Fifth Congress to America, *Amerika Esperantisto* has asked permission of President Viles, of the American Esperanto Association, to invite the congress in his name and to work for the promotion of that object until the Chau-

tauqua Congress, which we hope will be attended by representatives from many states who will extend a formal invitation on behalf of the entire American *Esperantistaro*. In reply to our letter President Viles answers as follows:

201 W. 11th Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio,
April 25, 1908.

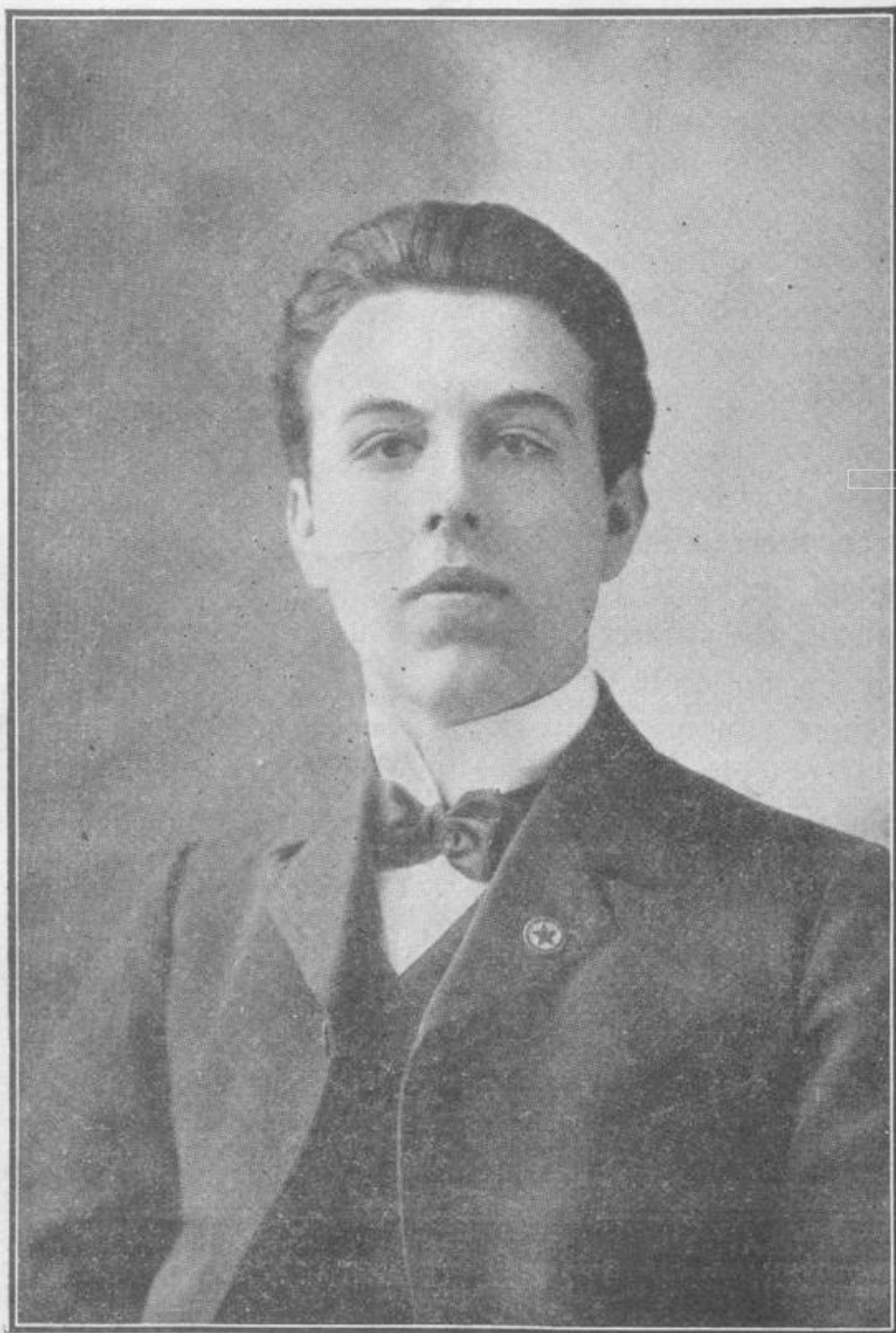
Mr. Arthur Baker,
186 40th street, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Baker:

I believe that the fifth international congress of Esperantists should be held in America. With all their “push and energy” the Americans would surely be able to achieve as great a success as the English did. The idea of holding a congress on English soil was attended by a good deal of doubt, but everyone knows what a tremendous impulse was given to the Esperanto movement in all English-speaking countries, while, in view of the known conservative attitude of the English nation toward an international language that should not be English, the success of the congress in Cambridge impressed the whole world. The fact that the American congress would be held at such a well-known institution as Chautauqua, with its thousands of eager students, and with the approval and sympathy of Dr. Vincent, would contribute much to the probability of its success. The ultimate triumph of Esperanto demands that in the immediate future the international congress should be held in the western hemisphere. The movement will then become more truly international. Thereafter annual congresses could be held in each nation and an international congress in each hemisphere with a united international congress once in five years. The holding of a successful congress next year in America would, in my opinion, accomplish much toward having Esperanto put upon the curricula of the schools of this country and assure the acceptance of this particular international language by educators and scientists as the acknowledged universal language of the world.

Yours very truly,

GEO. B. VILES.



EDMOND PRIVAT



NI INVITAS LA KVINAN

NIAJ samideanoj eŭropaj, por kiuj Ameriko ankoraŭ restas nur kontinento konata per la geografia karto, ni vin salutas, kaj petas pri pli intima koniĝo. Ni petas, ke vi tenu ĉe ni la Kvinan Kongreson.

Estas afero komprenebla, ke por la plimulto el vi la malproksimeco ŝajnus nevenkebla barilo. Sed tio tute ne estas subtenebla argumento kontraŭ la kongreso ĉe ni. Vidu: nur por havi nian propran nacian kongreson, kelkaj el ni veturos pli grandan nombron da mejloj, ol kuŝas inter Liverpool kaj New York.

Pri la ebla malsukceso de tia kunveno vi ne povas kredi. Jam estas la esperantista movado ĉe ni tro granda, tro forta kaj energia, por permesi malsukceson. Jam de pli ol cent jaroj vi scias, ke la amerikanoj ne kutimas malsukcesi en gravaj entreprenoj. Sed pri la Kvina Kongreso, ni povas fari sukceson nur se vi akceptos nian inviton kaj donos al ni la eblon elpruvi niajn fortojn.

Ĉar nia lando sin trovas inter du vastaj oceanoj, kaj oni povas veturi en unu direkton per rapida vagonaro kvin tagojn kaj noktojn sen bezoni alian lingvon krom la angla, nur tiuj amerikanoj, kiuj rigardas al aferoj el la ideala vidpunkto, nun ŝatas Esperanton. La fremduloj, kiuj venas al ni por fari sian hejmon, tre baldaŭ venkas la lingvan barilon. Nur per internacia kongreso ĉe ni, interkonigante per ĝi nian popolon kun vi, kaj kun la nemezurebla utileco de Esperanto, ni povos venki la kontraŭstaron de tiuj, kiuj rifuzas vidi en nia lingvo ian praktikecon.

Bone rigardinte kaj ekzameninte la nunan staton de aferoj esperantistaj en nia lando, ni povas certigi, ke grandan profiton ricevus la movado ĉe ni el la Kvina Kongreso, kaj ke entuziasme kaj sukcese ni povos regali vin.

PRI LA TEKNIKAJ VORTAROJ

RENE DE SAUSSURE

ĈEFA REDAKTORO DE "INTERNACIA SCIENCA REVUO"

DE DIVERSAJ flankoj, oni esprimis la deziron, ke la Sciencia Asocio komencu baldaŭ starigi teknikajn vortarojn (vidu pri tio la leteron de Dro. Roblot en la Decembra kajero de Sciencia Revuo). La Sciencia Oficejo estas nun preta komenci tiun gravan laboregon, kaj ni esperas ke multaj anoj de nia Asocio bonvolos aktive partopreni la laboron.

Ĝis nun la teknikaj vortaroj estis verkita de apartuloj kaj sen ia ligo unuj kun la aliaj. Tia ligo estas nepre necesa por ricevi teknikajn vortarojn laŭ omogena plano. Aliflanke, ĉiu faka vortaro devas esti verkita de specialistoj.

La celo de la Sciencia Oficejo estas alcentrigi en unu lokon la laboron faritan de diversaj specialistoj en diversaj sciencoj kaj en diversaj lokoj. La S. O. do tute ne intencas starigi mem la teknikajn vortarojn, ĉar tion ĝi ne povus fari, sed ĝi intencas starigi planon de laboro aranĝitan laŭ tia maniero, ke ĉiu ano de la Sciencia Asocio povos labori sendepende de la aliaj kaj sendi sian laboron la S. O. kun la certeco ke ĝi estos uzata por la ĝenerala teknika vortarego. Jen la plano kiun ni proponas:

La Sciencia Oficejo apartigos ĉiujn homajn konojn laŭ cent fakoj kunrespondantaj al tiuj de la Bibliografia Klasigado Decimala de la Internacia Instituto Bibliografia de Bruselo, Belgujo. Ĝi starigos (kompreneble iom post iom) specialan vortaron por ĉiu fako; oni tiel ricevos la cent jenajn vortarojn:

0 Verkoj Ĝeneralaj.—1 Bibliografio, 2 Bibliotekonomio, 3 Enciklopedioj Ĝeneralaj, 4 Ĝeneralaj Kolektoj Da Skizverkoj, 5 Revuoj kaj Periodikoj Ĝeneralaj, 6 Societoj kaj Akademioj Ĝeneralaj, 7 Ĵurnaloj, Ĵurnalismo, 8 Bibliotekoj Specialistaj, 9 Manuskriptoj, Libroj Valoraj.

10 Filozofio (Ĝenerale).—11 Ĝeneralaj, 12 Metafiziko, 13 Antropologio Filozofia, 14 Sistemoj Filozofiaj, 15 Psikologio, 16 Logiko, 17 Etiko (Moralo), 18 Filozofoj Antikvaj, 19 Filozofoj Modernaj.

20 Religio (Ĝenerale).—21 Teologio Natura, 22 Biblio, Evangelio, 23 Teologio Dogmatika, 24 Praktiko Religia, 25 Pastreco, Teologio Pastra, 26 Ekleziologio, 27 Historio Eklezia, 28 Eklezioj kaj Sektoj Kristanaj, 29 Religioj Ne-Kristanaj.

30 Socia Scienco (Ĝenerale).—31 Statistiko, 32 Politiko, 33 Ekonomio Publika, 34 Juro, 35 Administracio, Juro Administracia, 36 Sociaj Asocioj kaj Institucioj, 37 Instruanto, Edukado, 38 Komerco, Transportado, 39 Kutimoj, Folkloro.

40 Filologio (Ĝenerale).—41 Filologio Kompara, 42 Filologio Angla, 43 Filologio Ĝermana, 44 Filologio Franca, 45 Filologio Itala, 46 Filologio Hispana, 47 Filologio Latina, 48 Filologio Greka, 49 Filologio Esperanta kaj Alilingva.

50 Natursciencoj (Ĝenerale).—51 Matematiko, 52 Astronomio, Geodezio,

53 Fiziko, Mekaniko Racia, 54 Kemio kaj Mineralogio, 55 Geologio, 56 Paleontologio, 57 Biologio, Antropologio, 58 Botaniko, 59 Zoologio.

60 Sciencoj Aplikaj (Ĝenerale).—61 Medicino, 62 Inĝenierarto, 63 Agrikulturo, 64 Ekonomio Privata (Familia), 65 Komerco, Transportado, 66 Industrioj Kemiaj, 67 Fabrikarto, 68 Industrioj Mekanikaj kaj Metioj, 69 Konstruarto.

70 Belartoj (Ĝenerale).—71 Ĝardenarkitekturo, 72 Arkitekturo, 73 Skulptarto, Numismatiko, 74 Desegnarto, Artoj Grafikaj, 75 Pentrarto, 76 Gravurarto, 77 Fotografarto, 78 Muziko, 79 Sporto (Ĝenerale).

80 Literaturo (Ĝenerale).—81 Ĝeneralaĵoj, 82 Literaturo Angla, 83 Literaturo Germana, 84 Literaturo Franca, 85 Literaturo Itala, 86 Literaturo Hispana, 87 Literaturo Latina, 88 Literaturo Greka, 89 Literaturo Esperanta kaj Alilingva.

90 Geografio kaj Historio (Ĝenerale).—91 Geografio kaj Vojaĝoj, 92 Biografioj, 93 Historio Antikva, 94 Historio Moderna Eŭropa, 95 Historio Moderna Azia, 96 Historio Moderna Afrika, 97 Historio Moderna Nord-Amerika, 98 Historio Moderna Sud-Amerika, 99 Historio Moderna Oceanio kaj Polusregiona.

Nun ĉiu Esperantisto kiu deziras helpi la starigon de tiuj cent fakvortaroj bezonas nur elekti unu el ili, fari tabelon da vortoj uzataj en tiu ĉi fako (kun ilia traduko en kiel eble plej multaj naciaj lingvoj), kaj sendi tiun tabelon al la Scienca Oficejo. La tabelo sendita tute ne bezonas esti plena vortaro; oni povas laŭvole starigi kolekton da 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, ktp., vortoj; ĉio estos uzata kaj utila por la ĝenerala vortaro kaj ĉiu povos labori laŭ siaj fortoj. Sed estas dezirinde sendi vortojn zorge elektitajn

(laŭ la principo de internacieco aŭ de plejtaŭgeco) kaj klare skribitaj por faciligi la taskon de la Scienca Oficejo.

Ĉiu kunlaboranto estas petata skribi titole la nomon kaj la numeron de la fakvortaro al kiu kunrespondas lia sendaĵo. Ni donos ĉiumonate novajn sciigojn kaj klarigojn laŭ la bezonoj, sed ni petas la bonvolulojn komenci de nun kolekti vortojn en sia fako kaj sendi ilin al la Scienca Oficejo, kiu ekzamenos ilin kun la helpo de la Ĝeneva Komitato, kaj komencos ordigi ilin laŭfakte, tiamaniere ke ĝi povos raporti en la Dresdena Kongreso pri la taŭgeco de tia labormetodo.

Kompreneble, ne estas verŝajne, ke oni elverkos la cent teknikajn vortarojn samtempe. La Scienca Oficejo publikigos ĉiujare novan eldonon de la verko farita en la antaŭaj jaroj; do en la komenco kelkaj fakvortaroj estos sufiĉe plenaj, aliaj estos malpli plenaj, aliaj entenos nur kelkajn vortojn kaj aliaj estos ne eĉ komencitaj. Sed, tio estas negrava, ĉar la laboro estas tiel aranĝita, ke oni povos ĉiam laŭvole aldoni vortojn, aŭ fari korektojn, ne detruante la antaŭan laboron.

Ni ne povas doni tie ĉi plenajn detalojn kaj klarigojn pri la labormetodo plej bona por la kunlaborantoj. Ni donos pluajn informojn laŭ la bezonoj kaj laŭ la sperto akirita per la laboro mem; sed ni opinias, ke oni povas de nun konsili por la teknikaj vortaroj la uzon de kelkaj novaj sufiksoj por pliprecizigi la sencon de la teknikaj vortoj, ekzemple:

-oz: plena je, kiu havas, entenas (ekz. *porozo, kalkoza*);

-iz: ŝmiri per, kovri je, provizi per (ekz. *elektrizi, sulfizi*);

-iv: kiu povas (ekz. *kondukiva*);

-if: produkti (ekz. *ĝermifi*);

-ojd: kiu havas la formon, la ŝajnon de (ekz. *sferojdo*).

Kompreneble krom tiuj ĝeneralaj tek-

nikaj sufiksoj, oni povas enkonduki specialajn sufiksojn laŭ la bezonoj de ĉiu fakscienco.

La personoj aŭ faksocietoj kiuj estas eldonintaj aŭ eldonontaj teknikajn vortarojn, estas petataj sendi ilin kiel eble plej baldaŭ al la Scienca Oficejo por ke tiuj vortaroj povu esti enmetataj en la

ĝeneralan vortaregon. Por ĉiu vorto la nomo de la aŭtoro aŭ de la deveno estos citata. La vortoj estos enskribitaj en la Scienca Oficejo sur apartaj kartetoj kaj klasigitaj laŭalfabete en 100 tirkestoj kunrespondantaj la 100 fakvortarojn.

Mondonacoj por tiu gravega entrepreno estos dankeme ricevataj.

AL LA TUTMONDAJ INSTRUISTOJ

La Instruada Komitato de la Brita Esperantista Asocio, konsiderante ke tre gravan rolon en la disvastigo de nia lingvo devas ludi la instruistoj; kaj ke grandan profiton povus efektiviĝi inter-rilatiĝo inter diverslandanoj en tiu fako, proponas ke oni organizu, ĉe la Kvara Kongreso, specialan kunsidon de tutmondaj ĝeneralaj instruistoj (ne nur profesiaj instruistoj, sed ankaŭ neprofesiaj instruistoj de Esperanto).

Por tiu celo, ni petas ke ĉiu, kiu aprobas la proponon, bonvolu tuj sendi al ni la sekvantan sciigon: Nomon, adreson,

fakon de instruado, kaj, ĉu li intencas ĉeesti la Kvaran Kongreson.

Nia komitato tre volonte entreprenus fari ĉiujn klopodojn pri la afero; sed ni opinias ke, ĉar la Kvara Kongreso okazos en Germanujo, eble la germanaj instruistoj preferos preni sur sin la plezurantan taskon. Se tiu konkludo estas ĝusta, ni sendos al ili ĉiujn ricevatajn nomojn, kaj proponos nian helpon pri la korespondada laboro, se la germanaj organizontoj tion bezonos.—Charles E. Cowper, Prezidanto de la Instruada Komitato de la B. E. A., 13 Arundel St., London.



Z A M E N H O F

Sic itur ad astra

Kelkaj elserĉis per glavo la famon,
Sed kio ilia trovaĵo?
Ili nur gajnis eternan malamon—
Ha, kia domaĝa kovaĵo!

Unu pro amo al granda frataro,
Pensante neniel pri gloro,
Donis la eblon al disa homaro
Kunligi sin, koro ĉe koro.

Kio do estos al li rekompenco?
Surtere, de l' venko la scio;
Transe—la dolĉa, ĉiela kadenco—
La "Vin mi aprobas" de Dio.

—L. F. Newcomb

CIRKULERO PRI LA KVARA

NUR KVAR monatoj nin disigas de la venonta kongreso, rapide ili pasos kaj la "Kvara" efektiviĝos! Ĝi okazos de la 16a ĝis la 22a de Aŭgusto. Tiu ĉi semajno zorgeme estis elektita; konsiderante la diversajn dezir-ojn de ĉiuj nacioj, la Germana Esperantista Societo en harmonio kun la Centra Oficejo decidis pri la dato. Germanujo esperas, ke la Esperantistoj de la tuta mondo plenumos sian Kembriĝan promeson; kore ili estos akceptataj. Ili ĉiuj venu, la pacaj batalantoj por nia sankta afero!

La unua tago de la kongreso estos dimanĉo. Ankaŭ la Kvara komencos per Diservoj, kiuj estas certe tre grava pruvo por la taŭgeco de Esperanto.

La Majstro venos, ne timante malgraŭ sia ne tro bona sano la lacigojn de granda kongreso. Kaj ĉiuj Germanoj devas uzi la favoran okazon, ke ili havos la kongreson en sia propra lando. Ili ne forrestu, timante, ke ili ne sufiĉe progresis en la uzo de la lingvo. Kompreneble, ĉiu vizitonto nepre devas bone koni la lingvon, li ĝin senĉese zorge kaj diligente studadu.

La programo enhavos paroladojn, deklamojn, kantojn kaj teatraĵojn, en unu vorto, sufiĉe da okazoj, por aŭdi nian lingvon. La Dresdenaj kongresanoj vaporŝipe ekskursos al Meissen kaj al la Saksa Svisujo; la ŝipoj estos grandaj parolejoj kaj la vojaĝo donos al la ŝipanoj agrablajn momentojn de vere frata kunestado.

Ankaŭ en Dresdeno la kongresanoj estos ĉiam kune, oni tion bone aranĝos.

Kvankam la urbo estas granda, tamen la efektive plej vizitataj stratoj ne estas multaj. Ni nomu: Prager Strasse, See Strasse, Schloss-Strasse, kaj Bruhlsche Terrasse. Kaj se la gastoj tamen forgesus la nomojn de tiuj ĉi stratoj aŭ la nomojn de siaj hoteloj, jam nun dudek-kvar policianoj povus montri al ili la vojon, ĉar ili fervore lernas Esperanton. La instruado de la policianoj estas unu el la laboradoj de la Dresdena grupo.

Alian laboron ĵus finis la Germana Esperantista Societo, ĝi aldonis adresaron:

Germana Jarlibro Esperantista por 1908.

Per tiu ĉi libreto la Germana Esperantista Societo prezentas al la Esperantistaro malgrandan, sed tamen tre gravan verkon. La nombro de la Esperantistoj tiel rapide kreskas kaj pligrandiĝis, ke internaciaj adresaroj ne plu estas eldoneblaj; la naciaj jarlibroj ilin anstataŭos. Ankaŭ por la eksterlandoj tia nacia jarlibro estas interesa, ĉar ĝi enhavas ankaŭ informojn pri la kongresa urbo, kiuj intereso ĉiujn partoprenontojn kaj tial ni petas treege, ke la tutmondaj samideanoj aĉetu nian libron.

Samvalora estas artikolo pri la historio de Esperanto; ĝi estos ĝermo de iama scienca verkego. Bildoj kaj skizoj pri Dresdeno ornamas la libreton. Aĉetu ĝin!

Dresdeno, koncerne la kongreson, similas abelujon. La anoj de la grupo laboras diligente, ili ĉiumaniere ekzercadas la interparoladon kaj ili starigis kantunuiĝon por la ekzercado de la him-

noj, kantotaj dum la kongreso. Nova poŝtkarto (propono Elb) ĵus aperis. Ĝi enhavas la Ligokanton de Mozarto: "Fratoj, manon donu kore!" (Traduko de L. L. Zamenhof). Havebla ĉe Dro. Albert Schramm, Dresden, Standehaus. Prezo: Sm. 0.50. (M. 1.—).

Je Sm. 0.05 (M. 0.10) ĝi estas havebla ĉe H. Armhold, Dresden, Waisenhausstrasse 20.

Alia novaĵo estas: "Sigelmarko" por la Kvara.

Por akiri artan kaj ornaman propagandan markon por kovertoj rilate al la kvara kongreso oni aranĝis konkurson kun premio inter la studentoj de la Reĝa Artmetia Lernejo. Estis sendataj 140 desegnoj, ĉiuj montris intereson kaj komprenon por nia afero, multaj el ili estis spritaj kaj talentaj elpenaĵoj. Nur unu el ili estos presata, sed kvin konkursintoj ricevos monan premion.

La samideanoj ilin vidos en la granda kongresa ekspozicio. Jam nun ni atentigas la amikojn je la graveco de tiu ekspozicio kaj petegas ilian energian helpon. Nur tiam ĝi estos valora, se ĝi estos plena, historie ordigita; nenie ĝi montru mankon, kontraŭe, klare oni vidu daŭran kreskadon, la sanan, fortan disvolvon, kaj la nunan staton de nia afero. Tiu kreskado sana kaj regula, neniam kaj neniel interrompita, montru per muta sed komprenebla voĉo la venontan Venkon.

Ni ne forgesu: Post la kongreso multaj el la gastoj restos kune en "Weisser Hirsch" (Blanka Cervo) la Esperantista Vilaĝo. Bela prospekto de "Weisser Hirsch" ĵus aperis. Senpage ĝi estas havebla ĉe Dro. Schramm, Dresden, Standehaus. Oni nur bonvolu sendi la poŝtpagon per Internacia respondkupono po 0.25 M. aŭ 5 cendoj.



WEISSER HIRSCH

La monafero estas unu el la plej gravaj aferoj de la tuta mondo. Eĉ la Esperantistoj devas kalkuli, ne sufiĉas ke ili "sonĝas" kaj "revas", la realeco postulas sian rajton. Ankaŭ nian "Kastelon en la Nuboj", nian Esperantistan Vilaĝon ni devas pririgardi per ŝparemaj okuloj. Tial antaŭ nelonge la loĝa komitato de la Esperantista Vilaĝo vizitis kvazaŭ nekonate la "Blankan Cervon."

Antaŭ ol ni raportas, ni petas niajn legantojn bone memori: Unu germana Mark estas 50 Sd. aŭ Unu Sm. estas du Markoj. De nun ni nur kalkulos per Sm. Jen la rezultato de la informado. En ĉiu enirata domo la komitato aŭdis la saman: la nutrado por la tuta tago kostas 2 Sm.

La tuta loko havas simplan, bonan,

sanan nutromanieron, laŭ la principoj de la Dro. Lahmann: bona viando, multe da legomoj, mallonga vico de manĝaĵoj kaj ĉiam la sama prezo por la tuto: 2 Sm. La sola diferenco de la prezoj okazos per la loĝado, kaj tion ni konsilas al la gastoj mem ordoni. Malgrandaj, sed tamen belaj ĉambroj kun unu lito jam estas haveblaj por 50 Sd. por tago. Grandaj, elegantaj ĉambroj kostas ĝis 3 Sm. tage. La gastoj mem decidu la prezon, tiam ili estos certe kontentaj. La ĝusta tempo por mendi ilian loĝadon estos la Julio; pli frue luado ne estas ebla, ĉar la gastigantoj ne scias, kiaj ĉambroj estas haveblaj—la fremduloj ja senĉese alvenas kaj foriras en somerfreŝejo. Ĝis tiam ni ankoraŭ ofte donos ŝligojn pri Weisser Hirsch.

EDMOND PRIVAT

DOKTORINO CLARA TODSON

LA JUNA eŭropa propagandisto kiu venis al ni de Svisujo por kelkaj monatoj komencis laboradi por nia afero, kiel Dro. Zamenhof, kiam li estas ankoraŭ infano. En la vintro 1902-1903, kiam li estis dektrijara, li fondis kun sia samaĝa amiko, H. Hodler, la konatan gazeton "Juna Esperantisto" en Ĝenevo, kaj komencis instruadi Esperanton kaj fondi klubojn. En 1905 li havis grandan sukceson ĉe la Unua Kongreso de Esperanto en Boulogne kaj estis elektita sekretario de l' Esperanta gazetaro. Li invitis la Duan Kongreson al sia urbo Ĝenevo. La organizado de tiu kongreso estis tiom pli malfacila ke ne estis jam multaj esperantistoj en Svisujo, sed Edmond Privat nenion timis kaj post lia senlaca laborado montriĝis la Ĝeneva Kongreso granda sukceso. Ĉu tiam la junulo ekripozis? Ne, inter liaj lernejoj tempoj, li paroladis, instruadis, vojaĝadis vespere kaj nokte por disvastigi Esperanton en Svisujo. Kiu pagis por ĉio ĉi?—neniu. Ĉu Edmond Privat estas riĉulo? Tute ne! Kiel do li faris? Li laboradis, verkadis por francaj revuoj, donis lecionojn, k.t.p. kaj tiel li pagis siajn vojaĝojn kaj propagandilojn. Oni jam nomis lin hejme "la amerikano". Multaj miris kiel li povas fari ĉiom en la sama tempo, kelkaj eĉ suspektis ke liaj tagoj havas almenaŭ tridek horojn. Esperanto ja kaŭzis multajn aliajn miraklojn, kiel ĉiu bone scias.

Lastan someron li veturis al Cam-

bridge, en Anglujo, por helpi la organizantojn de la belega "Tria". Edmond Privat estis unu el la plej elokventaj oratoroj en la Esperantistaro, kaj ĉe tiu kongreso multaj opiniis ke li havas la plej bonan elparoladon de la lingvo.

Profesoro Grillon, el Filadelfio, diris alli, "vi devus veni al Ameriko, vi povus utilege helpi nin por antaŭenpuŝi la lingvon." Dro. Zamenhof aldonis: "Jes, vi devus fari tiun servon al nia afero kaj montri al amerikanoj bonan elparoladon de nia lingvo." La junulo respondis: "Bone, bone, mi klopodos." Li tute ne konis la anglan lingvon, li ankaŭ tute ne havis monon. Tial li restadis en Anglujo ĝis Novembro, lernante la anglan lingvon, instruante esperanton, kaj laboregante "ĝis li atingis la celon." En Novembro li devis veturi Parizon kaj Svisujon kaj poste revenis Londonon, enŝipiĝis kaj alvenis Nov-Jorkon. Li alvenis iom subite, neanuncite, konis neniun en la urbego, antaŭaranĝis nenion. Post tri semajnoj li estis jam parolinta kaj komencinta kursojn en grandaj altlernejoj kaj kaŭzinta multenombrajn artikolojn pri nia lingvo en la ĉiutagaj ĵurnaloj. En Januaro kelkaj societoj invitis Edmond Privat kaj li ekvojaĝadis. En Bostono li faris sukcesplenajn paroladojn en la Publika Librarejo, 20a Centjara Klubo kaj diversaj lernejoj; en Cambridge, li paroladis al la Harvardaj studentoj kaj ankaŭ konvertis al nia afero Prof. Wm. James, la mondfaman psikologiston. En

Auburndale, Providence, Brooklyn, Orange, Newark, li alportis la esperantan evangelion. Dum Februaro li kondukis du kursojn kaj faris tridek paroladojn en Filadelfio kaj ĉirkaŭ tiu urbo, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, k.t.p. Multaj kluboj fondiĝis. En Marto li faris naŭ paroladojn en tri tagoj en Washington, vizitis Prezidanton Roosevelt kaj Vice-Prezidanton Fairbanks, kaj klarigis al ili kion celas Esperanto. La ĉefgenerallo de la Usona Armeo tre ŝatis Esperanton, kaj petis Privat paroladi al la oficiroj ĉe la Army War College. La Prezidentino de l' Ruĝkruca Societo decidis akcepti Esperanton kiel koresponda lingvo por fremdaj landoj.

En Evansville kaj New Harmony, Indiana, Privat havis bonan sukceson, kaj en Elgin, Illinois, li faris dek unu paroladojn en tri tagoj. En Evanston li paroladis dufoje kun Profesoro Papot, kaj al Champaign li veturis kun la redaktoro de l' Amerika Esperantisto. En ambaŭ universitatoj, grandaj kluboj fondiĝis. En Chicago li havis plenegajn ĉambrojn ĉe la Arta Instituto kaj ĉe la Virina Klubo, kaj entuziasmigis la geknabojn de kelkaj altlernejoj. Poste Edmond Privat veturis al Columbus, Ohio, kie li paroladis en du lokoj, kaj al Toledo, kie li faris same. De tie li vojaĝis al Kanado kaj en Toronto li paroladis unu vesperon al ses cent personoj kaj la sekvantan al ok cent ĉe la Universitato. En unu el la komercaj lernejoj, kie li ankaŭ paroladis, la estro tuj decidis oficialigi la instruadon de Esperanto.

Lia proksima halto estis Warren, Pennsylvania, kie la estro de la lernejoj, Dro. MacGowan, promeniĝis lin tra ĉiuj lernejoj kaj donis al ĉiuj la okazon aŭdi la "Esperantan misiiston." Edmond Privat reveturis al Columbus, kie la Prezidanto de l' Ŝtata Senato petis lin

paroli al la senatanoj ĉe oficiala kunsido, ĉar la Senatanoj nun diskutas leĝoprojekton de Sro. Harper, el Cincinnati, por enkonduko de Esperanto en la altlernejojn.

La Elĝinanoj estis tiom entuziasmitaj per la vizito de Edmond Privat ke ili revenigis lin, kaj dum la tri unuaj semajnoj de Aprilo li faris kursojn en Elgin kaj paroladis multfoje ĉe la Altlernejo, kaj ankaŭ kun Drino. Todson en la najbaraj urboj Aurora, St. Charles, Dundee kaj Batavia. La Elĝinaj gejunuloj volis ke li konservu bonan rememoron pri ili kaj ili organizis ĉiuspecajn festojn, vespermanĝojn, koncertojn, k.t.p.

Nia samideano nun daŭrigas sian vojaĝon tra Indiana kaj Pennsylvania. De lia alveno ĝis Pasko, Edmond Privat faris en la angla lingvo 142 paroladojn pri Esperanto al pli ol 50,000 personoj kaj kaŭzis la fondiĝon de multaj kluboj. Li ankaŭ trovis la tempon verki angle propagandon libreton kaj lernolibron kiuj tre baldaŭ aperos, kaj kelkajn bonajn artikolojn en Usonoj revuoj. Aliflanke, la gazetaro en la tuta lando multe parolis pri lia propaganda vojaĝado kaj speciale pri la vizito al la Prezidanto.

Sro. Privat intencis reveturi Svisujon en Aprilo, sed la Chautauqua Instituto insiste petis lin ke li restu ĝis Julio por ĉeesti ĉe la Amerika Esperanta Kongreso kaj instrui la lingvon dum la antaŭaj semajnoj. La 4an de Julio, do, flanke de la gramatika kurso de Prof. Papot, Sro. Privat komencos kvin ĉiutagajn kursojn, unu por komencantoj kaj kvar por esperanto-instruantoj: konversacion, kompozicion, instruadon, elparoladon kaj stilon. Sro. Privat uzas sian "paroligan" metodon, kiu estas nova al ni, kaj donis bonegajn rezultojn en Filadelfio, Nov-Jorko kaj Elĝin, kie li instruadis per ĝi. Antaŭ la fino de la kurso okazos ekzamenoj por la akiro de diplomoj. Sro.

Privat estas prezidanto kaj fondinto de la "Internacia Instituto de Esperanto" kaj oficiale starigos kun la Chautauqua Instituto la centran someran branĉon de tiu lernejo en Ameriko.

Ni forte konsilas al ĉiuj samideanoj profiti tiun maloftan okazon studadi nian lingvon aŭ pliperfektigi en ĝi. Por sciigoj pri la kursoj skribu al Profesoro B. Papot, 931 Jackson Bvd., Chicago.

Estas alia fako en kiu la vizito de Sro. Privat montriĝis plej entuziasmiga. Kvankam li senlace prezentis la utilecon kaj eĉ necesecon de la lingvo, la plej forta impresio lasita kun liaj amikoj estas

pri la belega spirito de tiu ĉi sindona junulo—spirito kiu do estas la ekzempligado de la centra ideo de Esperanto—la Esperantismo. Li interrompis por tiu tempo sian hejman vivadon kaj studadon, kaj venis Amerikon por laboradi senpage kaj sindone, por la propagando. Ni amerikanoj certe ŝuldas al li koregajn dankojn, se nenion plu.

Ni tre esperas ke li revenos al Ameriko la proksiman jaron, kaj fortege konsilas al ĉiuj Esperantistaj grupoj ke ili sciigu al la redaktoro de "Amerika Esperantisto" sian deziron ke Sro. Privat vizitu ilin.



TUTAMERIKA SCIENCA KUNVENO

La sekvantan memklaran cirkuleron dissendas la Brazilia Ligo Esperantista:

La 1^aan de decembro 1908 kunvenos en Santiago-de-Ĉillando la Unua Tutamerika Scienca Kongreso. Ni ne bezonas insisti por ke vi komprenu la gravecon de tiu okazo por nia afero. Jam la nomoj de la oficialaj delegatoj estas publikigitaj en la gazetaro. Kelkaj el ili estas konataj esperantistoj kaj amikoj de nia lingvo. Ni citos nur Sroj. Federiko Villareal, el Perulando, Medeiros E. Albuquerque, el Brazillando, kaj Gregorio Mendizabal, el Meksiklando.

Nia bonega kaj bedaŭrata samideano D. Carlos Honore, el la Respubliko Orientala, devis partopreni en tiu Kongreso kaj intencis prezenti al ĝi proponon pri Esperanto. Li mortis, sed aliaj ne mankos por defendi nian lingvon, kiel jam faris—oni memoras—Sro. Mendizabal en la Medicina Kongreso de Montevideo, la lastan jaron.

En la Kongreso mem, la amikoj de Esperanto kunvenos, kaj vidos kion kaj kiel ili povas fari: ni lasu tion al ilia saĝeco.

Sed ni ne devas resti senagaj dum tiu tempo. La devo de ĉiuj amerikaj esperantistoj estas klopodi apud la delegatoj de sia lando, por ke ili konu nian aferon, kaj estu simpatiaj al la proponoj.

Al la laboro!



Tiu sama Ligo sciigas, ke Usono estos reprezentata jene: Prof. Leo S. Rowe, Universitato de Pennsylvania; Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia Universitato; Universitatoj de Kalifornio, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Illinois, John Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Texas, Wisconsin kaj Yale.

“MIA LANDO”

La poemon sekvantan sendas al la redakcio unu usonano, Sro. Jules E. Crary, el Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Li certigas, ke ĝi estas kiel eble plej akurata kopio el manuskripto sendita al li de juna japano. Jen oni presas ĝin sen korekti aŭ ŝanĝi, por montri la nekontesteblan utilecon de Esperanto. Kvankam ne estas linio, eble, en kiu mankas eraro, la tuta poemo estas facile komprenebla al lerta esperantisto kiel estas lia propra lingvo. Kaj certe la japano trovas en Esperanto esprimilon de l' pensoj tiel utilan, post ses monatoj da studado, kiel estas la angla lingvo post tiom da jaroj. Lasu al spertaj esperantistoj la interdiskutadon pri la stilo internacia; lasu al filologoj la nesentebajn al ordinara homo diferencojn inter la parolmanieroj; sed la plej grava fakto ankoraŭ restas, kaj per ĝi la lingvo vivas kaj vivos: La homoj de malsamaj naciecoj sin komprenas reciproke per Esperanto!

MIA lando estas ne kie, en kiu staras Fuge monto belega;
 Ĝi estas ne kie, en kiu vi povas trovi Geiŝa-knabinojn beletajn
 Mia lando estas ne kie, en kiu staras la Suna-frago [flago];
 Ĝi estas ne kie, en kiu naskigis adomiralo Togo.

Mia lando estas kie, en kiu homeco estas altlevita;
 Ĝi estas kie, en kiu geviroj ĝuas je ilia gusteco;
 Mia lando estas kie, en kiu glacia tavolo de gente-malamoj estas rompita
 eterne;

Ĝi estas kie, en kiu homaroj povas fratiĝi en la velda-arbaro de libereco.

Permesu al reĝoj fierigi de ilia sankta sango;
 Permesu al nobloj insisti sur ilia privilegio heredinta;
 Permesu al patriotoj morti por ilia regna celo;
 Sed mia lando pli malproksimiĝas el la tia barbara.

Mia lando estas kie, en kiu unu homo ne povas regi;
 Ne trono, ne titolo, ne senenergia nobloj;
 Ĝi estas kie, en kiu homo povas stari kiel homo, naivega kaj pura;
 Kiel la blua ĉielo kiu streĉas larĝe kaj libere.

Permesu al nacioj paroli sub ilia frago;
 Permesu al rasoj pensi pri sin kiel Dio elektita;
 Por ilia propra kaj ĉiu alia celo;
 Sed mia lando povas neniam esti tie.

En la geografio de l' homa progreso;
 Unu nacio ne povas stari izoliĝe;
 Ĉiuj popoloj estas penadanta por unu celo;
 Kaj tie ankaŭ je l' mia lando sin trovi.

PAĜO DE LA HUMORO

Malrapida Veturado

“Kio okazis?” Demandis vojaĝanto sur sudusona fervojo, rimarkinda pli pro singardemo ol pro rapideco, tuj kiam la vagonaro senmoviĝis meze de verdaj kampoj.

“Bovino sur la vojo,” mallonge respondis la gardisto.

“Kio nun?” demandis la vojaĝanto unu horon pli poste, kiam la vagonaro ree haltis.

“Alproksimiĝis ree al la bovino,” blekis la gardisto.

—Tradukis Wm. Ampt



Esperanto Estus Utila

“‘Tie ĉi oni parolas ĉiujn la lingvojn,’ la subskribo france videbla super la pordoj de multaj restoracioj en Parizo, ne estas tute trompema,” diris bone konata Nov-Jorkulo, kiu “transiras” du foje jare.

Li foje en kafejo diris al restoraciisto kiu elmontrigis tian surskribaĵon:

“Vi certe devas havi tie ĉi multajn tradukistojn, ĉu ne?”

“Neniun ajn.”

“Kiu do parolas ĉiujn tiujn ĉi lingvojn?”

“La klientoj, sinjoro.”



Difektaj Okuloj

“Vi ne povas eniri tien ĉi per duonpreza bileto,” ekkriis la pordisto ĉe la cirko.

“Mi pensis, ke mi povas,” sin senkulpigis la urbetano. “Mi havas neperfekton okulon, kaj mi antaŭpensis vidi nur duono da la amuzmontraĵo.”

“Tiuokaze vi devos akiri du biletojn,” diris la pordisto. “Se vi havos nur unu bonan okulon, vi bezonos dufoje tiel longe por vidi la amuzmontraĵon.”

—Tradukis Rev. Eckel

Surprizita Muzeisto

La posedanto de dekcenda muzeo estis vizitanta domon en la kamparo, kie li vidis homon ŝajne maljuna nur sesdek kvin jarojn.

“Kiel maljuna estas vi?” demandis la unue nomita.

“Mi havas naŭdek kvin jarojn,” respondis la demandito.

“Vi min mirigis. Mi povas apenaŭ ĝin kredi,” daŭrigis la muzea homo. “Mi deziras dungi vin por mia muzeo, tial ke vi interesos multe da vizitantoj pro via viveco. Mi volas pagi al vi po dudek kvin dolaroj ĉiusemajne. Venu! iru kun mi.”

“Mi tre dankas al vi, sed mi unue devas konsiliĝi kun mia patro. Mi neniam faras ion sen lia konsento,” diris la maljunulo.

“Ree vi min surprizas. Via patro! Ĉu via estas vivanta? Kie estas li?” Tiel parolis la komercisto en kuriozaĵoj.

“Ho! Jes,” respondis la maljunulo; “mia patro estas en la domo supre kaj estas okupata metante mian avon en lian liton. Atendu minuton! Li saltegos malsupren tien ĉi tre baldaŭ.”

—Tradukis Wm. Ampt



La Beleco de Laboro

La beleco de la laboro dependas de kia intenco ĝi estos entreprenata. Ekzemple ĉu, matene, oni atakas ĝin kiel malamiko kiun li devas venki antaŭ ol la nokto alvenos; aŭ ĉu li malfermas la okulojn kun kora bonvolo al la leviĝanta suno kiel amiko kiu, tutatage, preparos lin ĉarman gastadon kaj kiu, vespere, certigos lin ke eĉ la laciganta penado de la tago pasita estas farita memorinda.

—El Lucy Larcom, tradukis Carl Hoffman

NI IRU REKTE ANTAŬEN

LET US GO STRAIGHT FORWARD

EN LA marta numero de *Amerika Esperantisto* unu ĉefa artikolo nomis la Delegacion de Lernejoj kaj la agitadon rezultantan el la penoj de kelkaj eminentaj francoj alformigi Esperanton al siaj ideoj pri lingvo internacia, "ventego en tekruĉo." Kun nia kutima privilegia nekonformeco ni poste donis tri paĝojn en la aprila numero al cirkulera letero de Dro. Zamenhof pri tiu sama afero, kaj tie ĉi oferos plimulte da spaco al klarigo pri la ventego, kaj pri tio, el kio ĝi rezultas. La "reformistoj," Sroj. Couturat, Leau kaj aliaj, nun jam eldonis la unuan numeron de revuo, kiu antaŭmetas iomdetale iliajn celojn kaj programon de agado. Ili nomas la eldonaĵon *Progreso*, kaj ĝi estas presita parte en Esperanto kaj parte en nova lingvo kiu similas Esperanton. Ĝuste tiom la simileco sin montras oni povas vidi, komparante la jenajn paralelajn paragrafojn:

Precize en¹ tiu ĉi loko² trudas sin esenca demando: konsentite, ke³ lingvo internacia estas necesa⁴, ke⁵ artefarita lingvo estas kapabla⁶ plenigi tiujn ĉi postulojn, kial estos eble starigi kaj konservi sistemon⁷ unufoje elektitan⁸? Nenia delegitaro povas⁹ malhelpi, ke¹⁰ novaj sistemoj aperos.

Tiun ĉi lingvon niaj bonaj amikoj elektas nomi Esperanto Simpligita. Tamen, la supra paragrafo, elektita post kelkminuta serĉado ĉar ĝi estis la plej facile tradukebla en Esperanton, konfor-

IN the March number of *Amerika Esperantisto* an editorial characterized the Delegation of Academies and the agitation resulting from efforts of certain eminent Frenchmen to "conform" Esperanto to their ideas of an international language, as a "tempest in a teapot." With our usual privileged inconsistency we then devoted three pages in the April issue to a circular letter by Dr. Zamenhof, concerning the same affair, and shall here give more space to an explanation of the tempest, and what it is all about. The "reformers," Messrs. Couturat, Leau and others, have now issued the first number of a magazine which sets forth at some length their purposes and plan of action. They call the publication *Progreso* and it is printed partly in Esperanto and partly in the new language which resembles Esperanto. Just how far the resemblance goes may be seen by comparing these parallel paragraphs:

Juste en¹ ica loko² impozas su esencala questiono: koncesate, ke³ lingvo internacia esas necesa⁴, ke⁵ artificala lingvo esas kapabla⁶ plenigar ica kondicioni, quale esos ebla starigar e konservar sistemo⁷ unfoje elektita⁸? Nula komisitaro povas⁹ impedar, ke¹⁰ nova sistemi aperas.

This language our good friends choose to call Esperanto Simplified. Yet the above paragraph, selected after a few minutes' search because it was most easily translated into Esperanto, agrees

miĝas kun la esperanta teksto laŭ dek vortoj el eblaj tridek naŭ, eĉ nekalkulante unu vorton kiu okazas trifoje! Kiel, ja, ebligas konservi unu sistemon, se du aŭ tri sinjoroj leviĝos frumatene kaj ŝanĝos sepdek tri centonojn el la vortoj en la lingvo? kaj se tio, kio estis bona Esperanto ĉe la hodiaŭa tagmanĝo estos Primitiva Esperanto (!!!) kaj antikva ĉe la morgaŭa matenmanĝo? Ĉar sciiĝu, ke niaj amikoj nun nomas la lingvon de Zamenhof Primitiva Esperanto.

La tuta ideo, ke unu aŭ du, aŭ cent aŭ mil aŭ dek mil personoj povas forporti lingvon kiu estas parolata, skribata kaj presata de miliono da homoj en la mondo, kaj ĝin tiom ŝanĝi, ke eĉ la propra patrino ĝin ne rekonas, havas tian romanaĉan ŝajnon kaj tiom similas nian amerikan diron pri "forŝteli ruĝbrulan fornon" ke oni ne devas alproksimiĝi ĝin sen vigla sento de l' komedio.

Tamen se, kiel oni deklaras, ne estas krimo forŝteli lingvon, aŭ forporti kaj distranĉi vortaron, ni primitivaj esperantistoj devas profiti tion kaj alpreni ĉiun efektivan plibonigon kiu ne malhelpas nian propagandon aŭ nuligos la rezultojn de la longa laboro, kiu konstruis la ideon pri lingvo internacia en praktikan formon. La "simpligita" Esperanto, kiun la du estimataj parizidoj proponas al ni, portas ĉiujn signojn, ke ĝi estis fuŝita laŭ volema, infana, petolema maniero; kaj grande la plimulto el la ŝanĝoj, kiujn ili proponas, estas grave dubindaj rilate sia pliboneco, eĉ ne konsiderante la fakton, ke ŝanĝo estas per si mem afero ĉiam evitinda kiam eble. Estas tute kvazaŭ du infanoj el Kansas decidiĝus ke bovino devas esti nomata *moo*, kiu estas la internacia infana nomo por tiu nobla kaj donema besto; kaj, trovinte

with the Esperanto text in ten places out of a possible thirty-nine, even counting one word which occurs three times! How, indeed, will it be possible to maintain one system, if two or three gentlemen are to get up early in the morning and change seventy-three per cent of the words in the language? And if that which was good Esperanto at today's dinner is to be Primitive Esperanto (!!!) and behind the times at tomorrow's breakfast? For be it known that our friends now style the language of Zamenhof Primitive Esperanto.

The whole idea of one or two, or a hundred or thousand or ten thousand people being able to kidnap a language which is spoken, written and printed by a million persons throughout the world, and change it so its own mother wouldn't know it has such a dime-novel effect and so closely resembles our American hyperbole about stealing a red-hot stove, that it should not be approached without a strong sense of humor.

But if, as these gentlemen claim, there is no crime in stealing a language or kidnapping and mutilating a vocabulary, we primitive Esperantists ought to profit by that and adopt every real improvement which will not result in hindering our propaganda or in nullifying the results of the long labor which has built up the international language idea into a practical form. The "simplified" Esperanto which the two esteemed Parisites are offering us bears every mark of having been tinkered in a willful, childish, whimsical manner; and by far the majority of the changes they offer are open to gravest doubts as to their superiority, even not considering the fact that a change is of itself a thing to be avoided when possible. It is quite as if two Kansas infants should decide that a cow should be called a "moo," which is the

lamar, k.t.p., anstataŭus la anglajn vortojn *cow*, *cattle*, *calves*, *bellows*, k.s., kaj tion nomus la angla lingvo simpligita. kvindek mil frankojn flosantajn malzorge supren laŭ la rivero Kaw, kaj eldonus broŝuron en kiu *moo*, *mooi mooidi*, *mook-*

international baby term for that noble and generous beast, and having found fifty thousand francs floating idly up the Kaw river, should publish a brochure in which *moo*, *mooi*, *mooidi*, *mooklamar*, etc., would supplant the English terms "cow," "cattle," "calves," "bellow," and the like, and call that Simplified English.

Tamen, la esperantistoj certe sin trompos se ili kredos, ke ili povas nenion lerni de Sroj. Couturat, Leau kaj iliaj kunagantoj. Tiu ĉi artikolo estas skribata per skribmaŝino, kiu enhavas kelkajn dekduojn da plibonigoj post la unua modelo. Tamen, oni povas facile sin turni de tiu ĉi al maŝino farita antaŭ dudek jaroj, kaj uzi la malnovan maŝinon kun tuta facileco. Sed je ĉiu nova ideo alprenita en la konstruo de la nova maŝino, cent aŭ mil ideoj estis proponitaj. La neboneco en la Simpligita Esperanto ŝajnas, ke la simpligistoj akceptis ĉiun novan ideon, kiu venis en iliajn kapojn. Estas la privilegio kaj devo de la esperantistoj akcepti ĉiun bonan ideon, kiun ili proponas, kaj rifuzi la ceterajn.

Yet the Esperantists will certainly deceive themselves if they decide that they have nothing to learn from Messrs. Couturat and Leau and their colleagues. This article is being written upon a typewriter which contains dozens of improvements over the original model. Yet one could turn readily from this to a machine made twenty years ago and use the old machine with perfect ease. For every new idea accepted in the making of a new machine, a hundred or a thousand have been proposed. The trouble with the Simplified Esperanto seems that the simplifiers have accepted every new idea that popped into their heads. It is the privilege and duty of the Esperantists to accept every good idea they propose and reject all the rest.

Ekzemple, se la sufikso *oz*, kiu signifas "plena je," aŭ *iv*, "kiu povas," estas bonaj kaj valoraj aldonoj al la vortaro de Esperanto, ni senŝancele uzu ilin. Aliflanke, la simpligistoj havos iom pli grandan taskon por fari se ili esperas konvinkigi nin ke tiaj netaŭgaj literoj kiaj *x* kaj *q* prave apartenas al internacia lingvo. Laŭfakte, niaj eminentaj amikoj, kiuj eldonas *Progreso* sin montras rimarkinde kapablaj progresi malantaŭen, supren-malsupren kaj flanken dekstre-maldekstre, tiel bone kiel antaŭen.

For example, if the suffix *oz*, meaning "full of," or *iv*, meaning "that can," are good and valuable additions to the vocabulary of Esperanto, let's by all means make good use of them. On the other hand, the "simplifiers" will have a somewhat larger task in store if they expect to convince us that such discredited letters as *x* and *q* belong in an international language. In fact our distinguished friends who publish *Progreso* have shown themselves remarkably capable of progressing backwards, up-and-down and side-wise in both directions, as well as forward.

Sed ili sin deklaras tute helpemaj en sia sintenado al Esperanto. Do la esperantistoj devas elpensi rimedojn, per kiuj ni povos kapti la tutan inercion de la

But they claim to be wholly helpful in their attitude toward Esperanto. The Esperantists, therefore, must devise means by which we can seize all the

antaŭenaj movoj, kiujn ili faras, samtempe gardante kontraŭ iliaj malantaŭenaj baraktoj kaj la danĝeroj sekvaj el larĝa kaj sencela deflankiĝo. Oni povas gajni nenion, per aŭ timo aŭ malamikeco kontraŭ tiuj kies celo estas identa kun la nia—la tutmonda alprenado de lingvo internacia.

La plendo, ke ne ekzistas reprezenta korporacio de esperantistoj al kiuj oni povus turni pri proponitaj plibonigoj, novaj vortoj, sufiksoj k.t.p., ne estas sen fondo. La Lingva Komitato ne ŝajnas reprezenti la esperantistojn laŭ ia precizigita plano. Membroj de tiu aro ne estas elektitaj de la esperantistoj de la nacioj, kiujn ili supoze reprezentas. Laŭ granda mezuro, estas tiu vera manko de aŭtoritateco, la senpoveco fari la plibonigojn, kiujn ĉiu konsentas devas fariĝi, kio ebligis al la "simpligistoj" fabriki pli malpli taŭgan kialon por elteni el sia nesto tiun timegindan Frankenstein'an kreaĵon *Ido* por fortimigi la homaron de la internacilingva ideo.

Sed ne sufiĉas, ke estraj esperantistoj ripetas kel a Bulonja Deklaracio lasas spacon por nelimigita aldonado kaj plibonigo, se ni persiste daŭrigas staton de aferoj, kiu nebligas tion.

Ni havu aŭtoritatan, reprezentan Lingvan Komitaton, kapablan por elektadi kaj aprobadi novan materialon, kaj kapablan ankaŭ manbati ĝis obeiĝo tiujn egoismajn infanojn, kiuj minacas dispece piedbati la tutan ludadometon se ili ne ricevos la deziraĵon je la tuja, nuna momento!

Ni daŭrigu la movadon; sed—
Ni iru rekte antaŭen!

momentum of the forward moves they make, and ward off the resistance of their backward struggles and the dangers incident to wide and aimless oscillation. Nothing is to be gained by either fear or hostility towards those whose purpose is identical with our own—the world-wide adoption of an international language.

The complaint that there is no representative body of Esperantists to which proposed improvements, new words, suffixes, etc., can be referred, is not without foundation. The *Lingva Komitato* does not seem to represent the Esperantists according to any definite plan. Members of that body are not elected by the Esperantists of the nations they are supposed to represent. In a great measure it is this very lack of authority, the inability to make the improvements which everybody will admit ought to be made, which has enabled the "simplifiers" to construct a more or less plausible excuse for dragging from its lair this fearsome Frankenstein creation *Ido* to frighten the public away from the international language idea.

It is of no avail for leading Esperantists to repeat that the Boulogne Declaration leaves room for unlimited addition and improvement, if we persistently continue a state of affairs which makes these things impossible.

Let us have an authorized, representative Language Committee, capable of selecting and recommending new material, and capable also of decorously spanking into submission the egotistical babies who threaten to kick to pieces the whole play-house if they don't get what they want, this minute!

Let us keep moving; but—
Let us go straight forward!

EXERCISE FOR BEGINNERS

La komenc'ant'o, kiu stud'as Esperanto'n je la unu'a foj'o, ne dev'as pens'i, ke la sign'o'j (' ' ' ') est'as part'o de la lingv'o. Ili nur montr'as la divid'o'jn inter la vort'a'j radik'o'j kaj la pur'e gramatik'a'j element'o'j. Ekzempl'e: *est'*, la pur'a radik'o, en'hav'as en si ne'definit'a'n signif'o'n pri ekzist'ec'o; sed *est'as* konstat'as, aŭ deklar'as, la fakt'o'n de ekzist'ec'o en la nun'a temp'o. Post iom da praktik'o, la lern'ant'o pov'os facil'e disting'i inter la radik'o kaj la gramatik'a sign'o. Antaŭ ol leg'i, oni dev'as lern'i parker'e la sign'o'jn de la gramatik'o, kaj ankaŭ la prefiks'o'jn kaj sufiks'o'jn, pres'it'a'jn sur alia paĝo.

Du ŝafidoj estis sur sendanĝera paŝtejo; la hundoj dormis, kaj la paŝtisto en la ombro de granda ulmo ludis fluton kun najbaraj paŝtistoj. Malsata lupo rimarkis tra fendoj de l' ĉirkaŭbaro la staton de l' aro. Juna nesperta ŝafido, kiu vidis ankoraŭ ne multon, ekparolis al ĝi.

"Kion vi serĉas ĉi tie?" diris ĝi al la glutulo.

“Herbon delikatan kaj florantan,”
diris la lupo. “Vi scias, ke nenio estas
pli dolĉa, ol sin paŝti sur verda herbejo
kolorita de floroj por kvietigi la mal-
saton, kaj sattrinki en klara rivereto:
mi trovas ĉi tie ambaŭ plezurojn. Kion
oni povas plu postuli? Mi amas la filo-
zofion, kiu instruas sin kontentigi per
malmulto.”

“Vi do efektive ne manĝas bestan viandon” diris la ŝafido, “kaj iom da herbo sufiĉas al vi? Se tiel estas, ni vivu kiel fratoj kaj ni nin paŝtu kune.”

La ŝafido, dirinte tion, iris trans la ĉirkaŭbaron kaj la filozofo tuj disŝiris ĝin kaj englutis.

The beginner, who is studying Esperanto for the first time, must not think that the signs (' ' ' ' ' ') are a part of the language. They only show the divisions between the word-roots and the purely grammatical elements. For example, *est'*, the pure root, has in itself an indefinite significance concerning existence; but *est'as* establishes, or declares, the fact of existence in the present time. After a little (of) practice, the learner will be able easily to distinguish between the root and the grammatical sign. Before reading (than to read), one should learn by heart the signs of the grammar, and also the prefixes and suffixes, printed on another page.

Two lambs were in [on] a safe pasture ; the dogs slept, and the shepherd in the shade of a great elm played a flute with neighboring shepherds. A hungry wolf observed through the cracks of the fence the state of the flock. A young inexperienced lamb, who had not yet seen much, spoke to it.

"What are you seeking here?" said it to the glutton.

“Delicate and blooming grass,” said the wolf. “You know, that nothing is more sweet, than to pasture oneself on a green meadow covered with flowers, [for] to quiet the hunger, and to drink to satiety in a clear brook; find here I both pleasures. What more can a person ask? I love [the] philosophy which teaches to content oneself with little.

"You actually do not eat animal flesh?" said the lamb, "and a little [of] grass is sufficient for [to] you!" If so [it] is, [let] us live as brothers and [let] us pasture together."

The lamb, having said that, went over the fence and the philosopher immediately tore it to pieces and swallowed it.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CONGRESS

ARTHUR BAKER

NO ESPERANTIST of America should fail to grasp the importance of the approaching convention at Chautauqua. A great organization, made up of thinking people, who realize that something always remains to be learned, has taken up the Esperanto propaganda for us. The magnificent organization it has built in thirty-three years, its influence reaching to every state in the union, will be at our command the moment we prove ourselves worthy of such support. If we "make good" in this convention and Esperanto Week, the members and patrons of Chautauqua, on returning to their homes, will enlist for our cause leaders in thought and action throughout the country.

Chautauquans are alive. Not only, then, ought we to attend this convention in as great numbers as possible, but we should be prepared while we are together, to outline a national organization, and a national campaign which will have for its object the creation of an Esperanto working body in every state and province of North America.

This can, and should, and will be brought about by the American Esperanto Association. Owing to the circumstances under which it was formed, this organization has always been a temporary body, lacking the stability of a permanent organization. While through the personal work and self-sacrifice of the individuals who have been active in its

affairs this association has accomplished much in the way of propaganda, there are thousands and many more thousands of Esperantists in the country who do not belong to the organization.

We need a national association possessing sufficient vitality to put organizers in the field and create local societies. This is no dream. It must, can, and *shall* be done.

The time and occasion are the Week of July 20, in Chautauqua. Cheap railway fares, a place where the very climate and surroundings tend to good humor and enthusiasm, and the help of a great and long-established popular university make the conditions especially favorable.

The Fifth Congress can be secured for America. The Fifth Congress will come to America.

But it will *not* come on the invitation of the American Esperanto Association in its present unorganized state, and we must get together in Chautauqua and see this thing through. Let everybody attend who can. Let each one who can, create a local organization in his own home town and attend Chautauqua as its accredited representative. Get the ideas of your friends as to what are the best methods of organization and propaganda.

In the mean time, the columns of this magazine are open for the discussion of this same topic. Inasmuch as hundreds of the readers of *Amerika Esperantisto* seem like friends personally known to me, I am going to outline a few of my

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own ideas, and ask you to help sift the good from the bad, or rather the practical from the impractical:

The affairs of the association should, of course, be managed by some elective body, preferably chosen according to per capita representation. I suggest that, as the usual vice-president is purely ornamental and soon loses his enthusiasm, we create a *Konsilantaro* composed of the vice-presidents of the several state organizations; permitting each member to cast the entire vote of the paid-up-and-in-good-standing Esperantists of his own state. For example, the California member would cast one thousand votes if there are that many Esperantists in his state, while the Delaware *konsilanto* would cast perhaps two dozen votes. Thus to each state is given the opportunity either to increase or decrease its voice in general affairs, accordingly as it promotes organization or permits the propaganda to relax. This council would of course delegate most of its powers, subject to immediate recall, to an executive committee small in number, but big in enthusiasm and ability.

But the executive branch of the organization is unimportant as compared with the propaganda part. Where no state organization exists, the national body should be empowered to establish a temporary one by appointing officers who would register the names of members and complete the organization under prescribed regulations.

Persons possessing the necessary qualifications should be appointed as organizers, receiving credentials from both the state and national organizations. These organizers should receive the greater part, if not the whole, of every initiation fee, to enable them to keep up the work of organization. Furthermore, they could readily promote their own prosperity by supplying text-books, literature, etc.

Always the propaganda department should keep in mind the fact that the organizer must be kept moving, and every effort made to have his work profitable for him. We have no right to ask that young men and women sacrifice whole years of their life to propaganda without recompense, and moreover we have no reason for expecting that they will do so in great numbers.

These are the two main points: Our organization must be so broad and representative that it will command the confidence of Europe, obtain for us the Fifth Congress, and enlist the best work of all Americans by way of preparing for the congress. Its propaganda must be organized on a self-sustaining basis, and *keep itself in motion*.

The question is not "Can we support such an organization?" It is merely "How shall we best make the organization support itself and supply its own means of growth?"

Chautauqua is the place to talk it over. Are you coming?



YOU have a correspondent in Europe—perhaps a dozen. Between now and Monday, write each a letter telling him that America wants the next Esperanto Congress and won't be happy till she gets it.

PRONUNCIATION

PROF. BENFDICT PAPOT—EDMOND PRIVAT—ARTHUR BAKER

Within the past few months a certain unrest has been perceptible in the United States concerning the pronunciation of Esperanto. This is praiseworthy and perfectly natural. It shows the interest the language is arousing and is but the popular expression of the doubts held at the beginning by scientists, but it ought not to assume a magnitude which shall prevent anyone from learning Esperanto.

It is an undeniable scientific fact that no two persons pronounce exactly alike and that the same person pronounces differently in different circumstances. This dialectical variation will increase as the distance between localities increases; yet, though employing very dissimilar pronunciation, an American understands an Englishman; a Prussian, a Swiss; and a Parisian, a Frenchman from Southern France. Experience has demonstrated in the several Esperanto congresses that the difference between the Esperanto of a Russian and that of an Englishman is much less than the difference between the English spoken by an Englishman and an inhabitant of the western United States.

Is there an absolute standard for Esperanto? No. There is not and there cannot be. That will take care of itself. Let the beginner make a clear differentiation between the vowel sounds: *a, e, i, o, u*, as uttered in the English words: *par, pear, pier, pore, poor*, pronounced briskly, so that one vowel cannot, in any combination, be mistaken for another; let him accent the next to the last syllable in all words of more than one syllable; and let him pronounce every syllable; and he will be understood by all other Esperantists. This list of words is Mr. Twom-

bly's and it is the most satisfactory list that has yet been proposed.*

How to Divide Words Into Syllables.

1. Separate them into their grammatical or radical elements.

2. In any element, a consonant between two vowels forms a syllable with the second vowel; if there are more than one consonant between two vowels, the first consonant belongs to the first vowel and closes the syllable, and the other or others go with the second vowel. Examples: *a-bo-me-nin-dajn, spek-tak-lo, de-pre-ni.*

Pronunciation.

That is all one needs to know about syllabification. As to pronunciation, try to utter each vowel in the same way every time. Of course you cannot do this. Nobody does who speaks with any fluency. Involuntarily you will pronounce a vowel ending a syllable with a shade of difference from the vowel in a syllable ending with a consonant. Do not let that worry you. And you will find a tendency to lengthen the accented vowel sometimes. That also is harmless.

Of course if you desire to become a professional teacher or an elocutionist in Esperanto you will need to study phonetics. But this is another story. Do not make a mountain of a mole hill. Abide by: *par, pear, pier, pore, poor*; pronounce every syllable, remember the accent. Join your city club and watch the pronunciation of others. One utterance will be more pleasant than the rest, neither dragging in a monotonous wail nor choppy and jerky. Imitate the most harmonious and you will be so nearly right that you need not worry.

Learn the language first and do not begin endless and useless discussions

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about shades of pronunciation until you can do so in Esperanto. Remember that some of the shades in the vowel pronunciation of languages are indistinguishable to many persons.

A satisfactory treatise upon Esperanto pronunciation for English-speaking people has yet to be written. If you know French, you will find "Pri la Elparolado de Esperanto," by Gaston Moch, to be very good, although he does not mention the latest authorities in his references. But it is written in Esperanto and is not available to beginners. Continue your study! Do not worry! and if you possibly can, come to Chautauqua and hear the other Esperantists talk.

BENEDICT PAPOT.

BY EDMOND PRIVAT.

(Translated from original in Esperanto.)

People have written to me that everywhere I have been there is now some discussion as to the pronunciation of the vowels in Esperanto. I am very glad of that and hope it will bring about good results. Our language is very euphonious, and everybody can pronounce it beautifully and fluently, if he understands that the pronunciation is natural and simple. For a long time there was an error in the French text-books concerning the pronunciation of the vowels, but following a remark of Dr. Zamenhof at the Boulogne Congress this has been corrected. But in several English books, especially those of Mr. O'Connor, is preserved the statement that the vowels should always be long, and because many learners strive to pronounce them thus, they speak the language badly and with difficulty.

My advice is: Be natural and simple! Dr. Zamenhof pronounces the vowels very short and only lengthens them somewhat when they are accented. To give English word-models for the pronunciation of the Esperanto vowels is well-nigh impossible, because the Esperanto sounds are nearer to the Spanish and Italian vowels; but one may try to find the most *similar* sounds. For some time I thought that the words "America, there, big, for,

push," were sufficiently near the Esperanto sounds; but those words are pronounced differently in different parts of the United States and England, and consequently the model is quite useless. Mr. Twombly, in agreement with Mr. Milidge and other Esperantists, has accepted "par, pear, pier, pore, poor," which seem to me very good. One can add "boy" and "buy" for the plurals ending in "oj" and "aj." And never pronounce too long!

EDMOND PRIVAT.

Elgin, Ill., April 20.

EDITOR'S COMMENT.

In selecting the five words to represent the five vowel sounds, "par, pear, pier, pore, poor," the temptation to alliterate has brought in a word which by no means represents the correct sound to the average American. Not less than nine-tenths of all Americans pronounce "pear" with a sound exactly similar to the vowel which is short in "cat, rat, hat, bad, man," and long in "fair, share, rare, ware, tear, declare," etc. The writer distinctly remembers that in the sentence "Can you pare a pear with a pair of shears?" no distinction in sound was made in the grammar school which he attended in the middle west. So when you accept "pear" as a model for the Esperanto sound of *e*, remember that it is *pehr*.

Mr. Privat's use of "America, there, big, for, push," was, as he now says, misleading to Americans, for the reason that he pronounces the words as a Frenchman would naturally pronounce them. And it would seem almost unnecessary for the French to advise us to shorten the third vowel, at least, for surely the Frenchmen of fact as well as the comic supplements say *eet ees*.

In conclusion, I want to say this as to the models given in The American Esperanto Book: This book was written after a careful study of the Cox Grammar and Commentary, then the latest English text-book. The models given were selected with consideration of the average

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American's equipment for language study and his average pronunciation. Since writing the book, I have met French, Russian, Bohemian, Norwegian, Danish, Bulgarian, Swedish, German, Dutch and Spanish Esperantists, experiencing not the slightest difficulty in understanding and being understood by all; nor have I had the slightest difficulty in understanding any local Esperantist, whether he had studied Bullen, O'Connor, Cox, Hoveler or anybody else. It is highly probable that the drawl of which Mr. Privat has complained in our people comes more from the fact that few of them have learned the language well enough to roll out their sentences rapidly and with ease, than from a misunder-

standing as to the tone quality of the vowels.

Summing up my experience of the past fifteen months, I have now no changes to offer in the text of my book, except perhaps to say that one should not attempt to give exact measure to the length of the vowels, but pronounce easily and naturally. Then, when the American has mastered the language he will not have the funereal drag, nor will he have the gatling-gun rattle of the Russian tongue. The main thing is to get your vocabulary thoroughly assimilated, and you then need have no fear of not being able to make yourself correctly understood.

ARTHUR BAKER.

Our New Department.

One of the new features which will be embodied in the 64-page *Amerika Esperantisto* which is to be, with a little more encouragement from the readers, will be an opinion department written by the readers themselves. We want to encourage the frank and concise expression of opinions by those whose patronage is the basis of our existence as a magazine. Short letters on any subject connected with Esperanto will be welcomed. For example, in response to our special offer regarding public libraries, published in the April number and repeated in the May issue, under the heading, "Is Your Town Library 'Loaded'?" we received the following letter from Mr. Frank N. Dodd, 150 West Fortieth Street, New York City:

Gentlemen: I think an excellent field of extension under your "public library" plan would be, all the "junior" university clubs, or the regular university clubs of smaller cities. The members of these clubs are largely young alumni and likely to be attracted by an easy study having so much of logic to commend it and to sustain the interest when once started. In New York I would suggest such as the following: Yale Club, Harvard Club, Columbia University Club, Cornell Club, Princeton Club, and the University Club of Providence, R. I.

If you like the idea, try it on about \$3.00 worth, for which find check enclosed. The libraries of the colleges are not used so much in a leisurely way as are the reading

rooms of the graduate clubs, so I don't regard them as so good a field.

Also it occurred to me that a good place would be the chapter houses of the various college fraternities, for the same reason—reading rooms used in a leisurely and intimate way, and plenty of friends around for discussion and sustaining interest.

* * * *

Few advertisements published in *Amerika Esperantisto* have attracted more attention than the one referred to in Mr. Dodd's letter. We request our subscribers who can afford to do so to subscribe for this magazine to be sent to their public libraries. For this purpose we not only give you half rates on the magazine, but send the library also a copy of *The American Esperanto Book*, best edition, at our own expense.

* * * *

Being quite human, the editors have a strong liking for letters of commendation; but having also an eye on ultimate success in business, they realize that criticism—sharp, direct, incisive criticism of the kind that riles a fellow—is worth more than any other sort of comment. There are plenty of deficiencies and faults in *Amerika Esperantisto* which we are studying to remove. Perhaps there are others the publishers have failed to discern, so blind is parental fondness. Write us about it—in short, crisp letters.

TAKING OVER "THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO JOURNAL" NECESSITATES SOME CHANGES

Quite likely, most of the readers of The American Esperanto Journal were surprised to receive the April issue of the combined publication with only a few words of explanation regarding the change. That number had been type-set and made into copper printing plates previous to April 1st, and was withheld from the press while our Mr. Baker went to New York City and talked the deal over with their Mr. Travis. Then, with every page except the first in plates, came the letter from Mr. Twombly about Chautauqua. We decided to publish that, which left little space for this explanation.

In the first place there are several thousands of our readers who doubtless have considered that, because Amerika Esperantisto kept up the loudest and most constant noise, it was the only Esperanto publication in America. As early as 1905, however, The American Esperanto Journal had been thought of, as the future organ of the then very small American Esperanto Association. The plan was to name it The American Esperantist. In October, 1906, Amerika Esperantisto made its appearance, and, because of the conflict of titles, the name of the association organ, the first number of which appeared in January, 1907, was changed to The American Esperanto Journal. It was published for twelve numbers by the Association, and was then taken in hand by Messrs. D. H. Dodge and Stephen W. Travis, Jr., of New York and Brooklyn, respectively. The new management promised a program of sensational surprises, which materialized in two chapters; the first installment being the retirement of one of the publishers after sixty days, and the second being the absorption of the enterprise by this publication a few weeks later.

The view of the publishers of this magazine is that, in carrying out the subscription obligations of The American Esperanto Journal, we are conferring a favor upon the subscribers. Some forty or fifty of these were already subscribers of Amerika Esperantisto. These will not be credited with the additional time on this magazine, but will be permitted to transfer their extra subscription to some other person, or to receive two copies, if they prefer. These should all write us at once.

As to the future program of this magazine, a few new features have been definitely decided upon. Being now the only

Esperanto publication in the United States, we are in a position to invite the co-operation, not only of the various local and state clubs, but of the American Esperanto Association. With this in view we shall devote at least a few pages each month to news and general information concerning the clubs. In addition to our regular subscription circulation, which has been breaking records for increase with a frequency that is gratifying, Amerika Esperantisto is now handled by the news companies. To make each number effective and drive home the Esperanto lesson to the thousands of casual buyers who will pick up the magazine on the news stands from either interest or curiosity, we shall, for an indefinite period, publish the grammar and vortaro in each issue.

Another proposition which has been under consideration for months is the printing of a large part of the magazine in both English and Esperanto, parallel columns. We have received many complaints because this is not done, and possibly as many commendations for the same reason. We now invite letters from all our subscribers on this subject, as you are the ones we wish to please. The probability, however, is that our decision is already made, and that only a part of the contents will be thus doubled.

Then there is the monthly story, omitted this time. We should like to continue that; however, all our calculations have been based upon 32 pages an issue. We can go over that number only with increased business. You see, the "fixed expenses" of a 64-page number are considerable in amount, but in order to give you double the number of pages at the same price it is only necessary that you double our circulation once more. You doubled it from January to March, and that was so kind of you that we doubled the size "for good." Now, if you will double our circulation once more, we'll double the size again. No promises beyond that.

The fact is, all plans were made for a 64-page edition in April, based upon the record-breaking amount of business you sent us in February. But in March your enthusiasm took a slump, which showed so plainly on our cash-book that it would have been unwise for us to carry out those plans. Now, in April, you are feeling better. You broke all records by sending us over 100

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subscribers on the 13th (unlucky?), and for the week ending April 25th you broke all previous records for a week. Now we say to you just this: Keep up your enthusiasm. Send your own patronage always to us, and get your friends to do the same. Let the clubs seriously consider the special advantages we have to offer them. Remember particularly that every dollar you spend with us is put to work at once turning the wheels in our big propaganda machine, grinding out more Esperantists.

If you do this, and let May break April's record into a shapeless mass, you'll get the

64-page magazine "for keeps." Just try this, fellows and fellow-inoj. Last January, we said: "Give us two years, and we'll have here in America the biggest Esperanto publication in the world." You keep up the line of work you were doing in February and April, and it won't be all of one year.

If you wanted to break a hole in an enemy's fortress, would you divide your ammunition into half-charges, or would you put a double load into the most reliable cannon you had about the house and shut your eyes and stop your ears and pull the trigger?

BRIEF NOTES ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS

Unua Legolibro.—This "First Reader" is beyond question the best little volume yet produced for practice reading by beginners. Perhaps not exactly small, though, as it has 179 pages. The first part of 138 pages is made up a la traditional school first reader in everything but the pictures, while the rest of the book is filled with a series of phrases and conversations about every-day affairs and a collection of models for correspondence on all sorts of topics. Many teachers are now using this book as the first supplement to the text books. We have a small stock of them on hand. Price, 55 cents, postpaid. No discount for quantity.

An Esperanto Diary.—The publishers call it a "poskalendaro." It has in the first 100 or more pages an ordinary diary, with alternate pages blank for memoranda. The frontispiece is the same picture of Dr. Zamenhof that you have seen before. The book contains also the hymn "La Espero" with music, a brief catalogue of historic attempts to create a universal language from 1629 to the present time, some information about Dresden, the international money table arranged for various nations, a universal calendar, the Braille alphabet for Esperanto, and a list of Esperantist consulates, groups and societies which correspond in Esperanto, Esperanto hotels, restaurants, etc. The book is bound in limp cloth—green, of course (Why can't the binders forget it once in a while?), has a pocket for papers and a holder for pencil. It is certainly as nearly worth the money as any book which we import. In fact, it is really worth more. Price postpaid, 30c. Only fifteen copies left. Kindly mention a substitute when you order, or say whether we shall send you one from Europe in case the fifteen are sold when your letter arrives. The diary is for 1908, and it is too late in the season to put in another stock.

A New Deal in "Elements."—The latest edition of the propaganda pamphlet, "Elements of Esperanto," has been printed on much lighter paper than we have used heretofore. Somehow, it doesn't seem to have detracted anything from the appearance of the pamphlet, and makes it more convenient to handle and mail in a letter. Best of all, the postage and paper cost is greatly reduced, and we are now selling it postpaid at 50 cents per hundred. All who have ordered recently at the former price of 85 cents have received 165 copies instead of 100. By the way, clubs which wish to print their own address, place of meeting, etc., on the "Elements," may do so quite readily, using red ink and putting it right on the front page. Red will not obscure the black. The price by express is \$3.00 per thousand, but clubs more than 1,500 miles from Chicago should have the shipments prepaid, at \$1.60 per thousand. We still issue the pamphlet free to any person who will write us, enclosing a stamp for postage. We have several hundred copies of a typewritten and signed letter making this free offer, and will send you copies of it on your request, for publication in the papers with which you have a "pull." When you write an article about Esperanto, don't forget that free information will be sent from this office to all who request it.

Needed Manuscripts.—In the first place, don't send manuscripts to *Amerika Esperantisto* which are not typewritten. A first-class article written in your very best hand-writing has no show at all nowadays on a respectable editorial table with a tenth-class one written according to the dictates of civilization. Yes, it is very old-fashioned, and they do so in Europe, and it is dignified, and it has personality about it, but sh-sh-sh—the printers can't read your writ-

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

ing, and the stenographer is busy, and the editor will be everlastingly hemstitched if he copies it—no sir-ee. But if you have a type-writer and a little time and energy, you can do wonders for Esperanto by concocting manuscripts about the language, for publication in all sorts of papers. We want 'em for the medical press, the religious press, the labor papers, the socialist papers, the capitalist papers, the yellow papers, the big monthlies, the little weeklies, farm papers, family papers, fraternal papers, and for American papers in foreign languages: German, French, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Polish, Italian and Hebrew. First of all, send your manuscripts to the papers of which you are a subscriber, and to the editors you know. If they don't get published, send them to us, as we have an unceasing demand for manuscripts of all kinds. Most of these are from papers which do not pay. Some are from publications which pay the top prices for good manuscripts. We will sell very few, and only the best, and will retain a 20 per cent commission for those we sell. The rest are given away for the good of the cause. Try your talent first on your local paper.

THE TRIP TO DRESDEN.

Mr. Sharon E. Brown, president of the Providence, R. I., Esperanto Society, 559 Broad street, wants the Esperantists of America to prearrange the trip, so that all can join a party tour under the direction of some regular tourist agency. The trip could, of course, be outlined to meet the desires of the majority. As a suggestion of what might be done Mr. Brown has sketched the following route:

Sail from New York City July 28th, second cabin North German Lloyd S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to London via Plymouth. London, August 3-7; Paris, 8-12; Cologne, 13; via the Rhine to Rudisheim and Weisbaden, 14-15; Dresden, 16-23; Leipzig, 24-25; Berlin, 26-31. Sail September 1st from Bremen, due New York, September 8. Total duration, 42 days; price, \$290. Mr. Brown will furnish, upon request, quotation for a part of this journey. Of course this matter will be fully presented at Chautauqua, but that may be rather late to arrange all details.

Translations.—Some time ago it was requested that persons who are working on translations of any book should make the fact public, as otherwise some one else might take up the same work. Among the works which have been translated, wholly or in part, are: "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready," Stevenson; translated by C. E. Randall. "The Scarlet Letter," W. B. Treadwell, San Francisco. "Robinson Crusoe," R. W. Mason; "Die Elektronen Theorie," Roger P. Heller; "Columba," a novel from the French, by Benedict Papot; "Evangeline," by Rev. A. Krafft, and "Hiawatha," by Chas. E. Baker. This magazine

will cheerfully make mention of any bona fide undertakings in the way of translation, and it is hoped that all who are doing work of this kind will not fail to make the fact known.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF IT

The following letter is from Dr. Wm. Gray Nowell, assistant secretary and first president of the American Esperanto Association:

Amerika Esperantisto published in its March issue an account of the beginnings of Esperanto in America and elsewhere which is highly interesting. It contains, however, one statement for which there is not the slightest foundation in fact. The Boston Esperanto Society, established on February 16, 1905, was *not* "during its first year a member of the British Esperanto Association;" nor has it ever been a member of any national association other than the American Esperanto Association. Moreover, most of organizers of the Boston Society got their own start in Esperanto from France and not from England.

The American Esperanto Association was founded on March 16, 1905, by the united action of the Boston Society, the Esperantaj Pioniroj (of the Perkins institution for the Blind), and individual Esperantists from four other towns. A constitution was formed, adopted, printed; and officers were chosen, one of whom remained at his post three years, an indefatigable worker, the best pupil and the best man whom I have known in nearly three score years and ten.

The American Esperanto Association at once began vigorous propaganda work; and it aided materially in the establishment of nearly all of the 50 local organizations which have affiliated with it: 5 in 1905; 18 in 1906; 21 in 1907; 6 (to date) in 1908. It has also helped to establish as many, if not more, local study groups, whose work it deems of the utmost importance.

Esperantists who desire to rent cottages for the Chautauqua season may obtain full information as to rates and accommodations by writing to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Weisser Hirsch.—This is the name of the "village," as they call it, where the Esperantists are to meet before and after the congress at Dresden. The title-page of the booklet about it calls it an *aerkuracloko*. Why not a *perbonaaerosanigejo*. Or perhaps nobody is expected to pronounce the word but Germans, and anybody who can pronounce "untereinandermengen" at one mouthful will have no trouble with *aerkuracloko*. Anyhow, not many Esperantists will go there solely for the air cure. Dr. Lahmann will see that they turn their thoughts to more material things. The Doctor (I fancy a portly old gentleman with flowing whiskers, flashing diamonds, twinkling eyes and agile fingers)—the Doctor already has his name gilded on most of the show-windows of Weisser Hirsch. They advertise "Nutrosalpreparatojx de Dro. Lahmann" and again that housewifely tendency to make a long neat string of syllables. I can just see those "nutrosalpreparationetaregoj" hanging in festoons from the kitchen ceiling. But again, "Farado de Sinjora Vestaro lau Dro. Lahmann;" "Harofrizitaj laŭ Dro. Lahmann," "Legombolilo de Dro. Lahmann," "Reformsuoj lau Dro. Lahmann;" "Malsanflegado laŭ Dro. Lahmann;" "Librovendejo de Dro. Lahmann;" and the only photographer who advertises in the booklet lives on Lahmannstrasse! George Gabler advertises himself as a *kalesposedanto* without mentioning the Doctor, and Bernhard Lommatzsch promises to have a stock of *vojagmemorigaĵoj* without Dro. Lahmann's imprint. Really, it seems that Dro. Lahmann has arranged things so nicely at Weisser Hirsch that it will be rather rude not to be sick just a little bit when you go there. And if you love good Esperanto, then get a copy of the advance booklet about Weisser Hirsch, read it through, look at all the fearful word-combinations those Germans have devised, and you will certainly be as sick as politeness could require. The book has 52 pages, is illustrated, finely printed, and as an example of how not to write Esperanto would be rather hard to beat. Send an international coupon-response to pay the postage, to Dro. Schram, Standehaus, Dresden, Germany. The book is free.

Foreign Journals.—We have some foreign Esperanto magazines "left over," and have made them up into sets of three each. One set, at 35c, contains a copy of *Tra la Mondo Germana Esperantisto*, and one of some other publication. The other set, at 25c, contains a copy of *Germana Esperantisto* and one each of two others; or we can send you three *Tra la Mondo*, different issues, of course, three *Germana Esperantisto* and three of something else, for \$1.00. Mention a substitute when you order, but if you

order soon you're sure to get what you ask for.

Says it Paid.—With his check for the May issue, one of our advertisers, who carries a quarter-page, says: "It isn't doing as well as I expected, but it is paying." Happy are those who don't expect too much from anything, and thrice happy are those who, without previous experience, can pick an advertising medium that PAYS!

Hitting a Mark.—The setting of a new mark of efficiency or acquirement, and the striving to attain it, is three-fourths the pleasure of living. Whether we seek a new wife, an additional million dollars or just the price of a ham sandwich, the excitement fades with possession. At least, so say those who have acquired a wife and a million. Only eight months ago the editors of this magazine were engaged in a romantic and not at all uninteresting struggle to establish a regular schedule of visits to a certain restaurant at No. 45 Twelfth Street. How dim and hazy the distance into which such delights have passed. How little fun there is in missing your meals when you don't have to! The next mark, after that, was the day when we'd receive a hundred new subscriptions. It came much sooner than expected, and its name was Monday, April 13th. But it's hardly fair to count any Monday, because Monday is two days' mail, so let's set up the mark once more and work for a day which shall, without any assistance from Sunday, bring in its own little bunch of 100 subscribers. Let some Esperanto club ring the bell with a special delivery letter enclosing an order for ninety-nine of them. It will help; and then, of those 4,960 premium books we told you about, there are 4,000 left. And you know, every time you spend three cents with us, one of those little copper Indians is made to carry a message about Esperanto to someone else. That's a good thing to remember when you spend your Esperanto money. Like eating your pecans and planting them, too.

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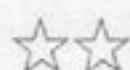
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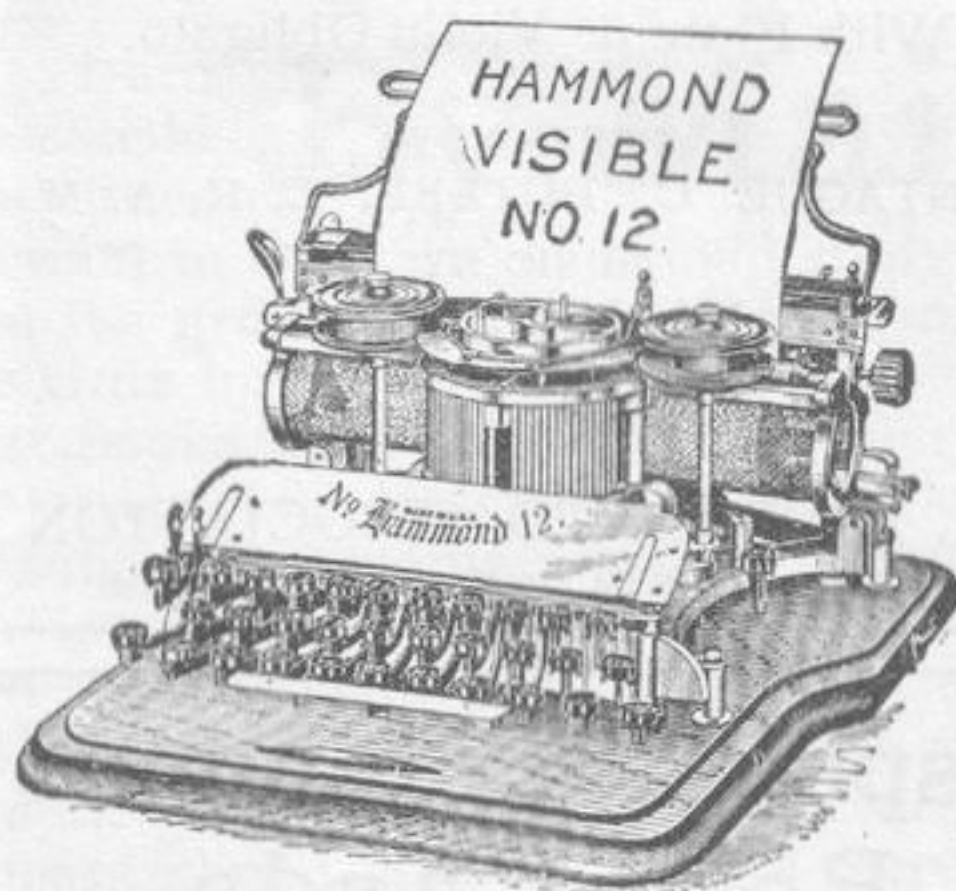
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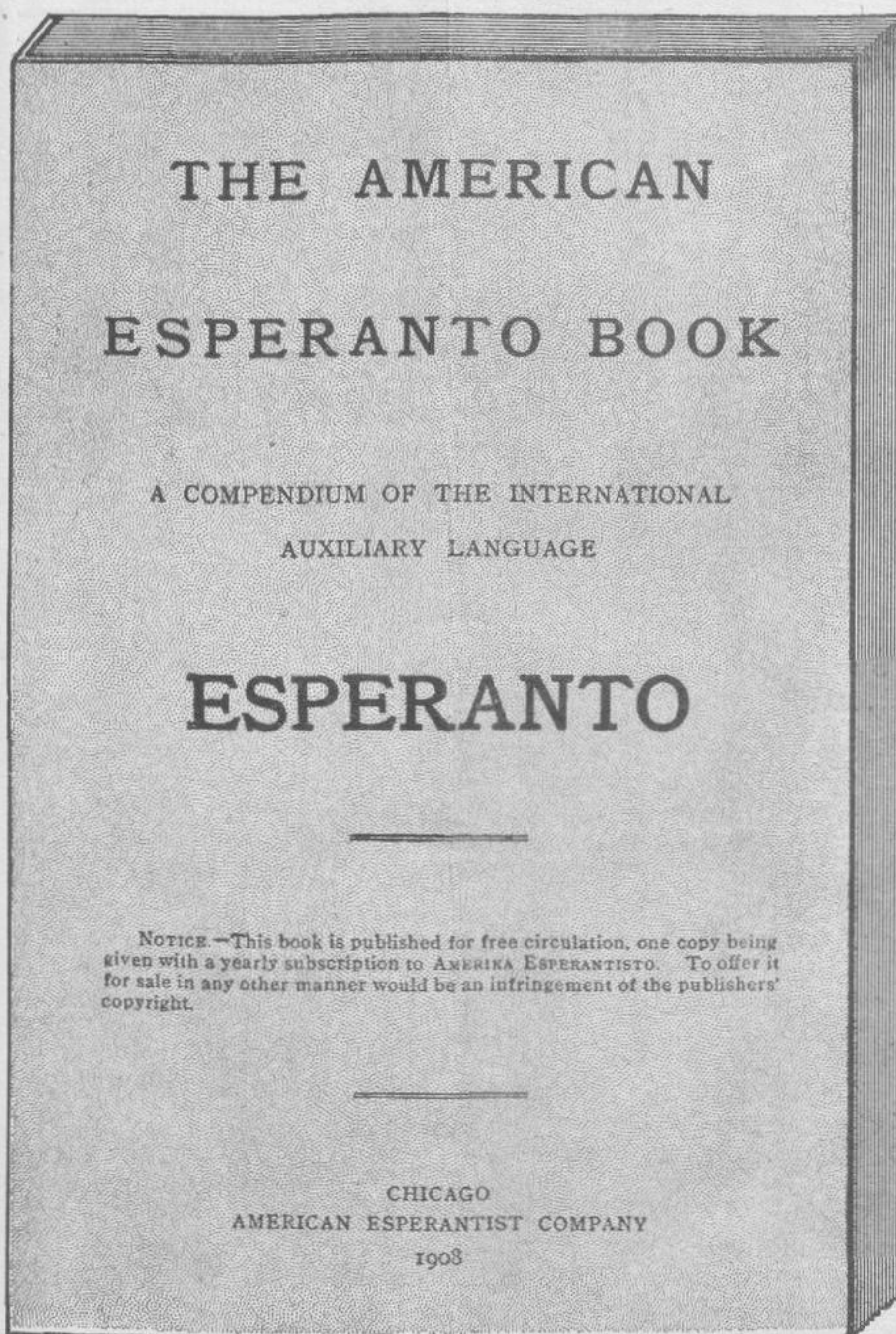
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